Foreign Broadcast Information Service

ANNIVERSARY
1941 - 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-176
Wednesday
11 September 1991

Daily Report
East Asia

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More on Asian Ministerial Group of 77 Meeting

DPRK's Yon Hyong-muk Gives Speech

SK1109083491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0700 GMT 10 Sep 91

["Congratulatory speech" by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at the opening of the Seventh Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 on 10 September at Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang—recorded]

[Text] Respected delegates, comrades, and friends: Today, when the desire and call of the Asian nations' peoples for independence, peace, and prosperity are rising extraordinarily high, we open with great splendor the Seventh Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 for the Eighth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD].

The meeting currently in session is attended by ministers and high-ranking figures from most of the countries and organizations in Asia. It is an indication of the common interests of the Asian people in development and growth, as well as a clear expression of the warm friendliness of the peoples of the Asian countries toward our country and people.

The Korean people are very happy about the fact that the Seventh Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 is being held in Pyongyang, the capital of our country.

Authorized by the DPRK, I offer my warm congratulations to the opening of the Seventh Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 and wholeheartedly welcome the delegates attending the meeting. [applause]

I also extend my gratitude to the Secretariat of the UNCTAD for its cooperation in making a successful convening of the meeting possible. [applause]

The Seventh Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 is entrusted with the important mission of reviewing the past work and working out a common strategy of the developing countries to establish an equitable international economic order on the basis of analysis and assessment of the problems arising in present international economic relations and their impact on developing countries, Asian countries in particular.

We are of the opinion that the present meeting will be an occasion of great significance in reducing the structural contradictions in the economic areas between the developed and developing countries and in propelling and encouraging the effort aimed at developing friendship and cooperation among the Asian countries.

I am firmly convinced that through your active participation and sincere effort the present meeting will satisfactorily discuss all agenda items.

Respected delegates: Contradictions and inequality have not yet been eradicated in international economic relations and domination and subjugation are still seen as a universal phenomenon.

The unreasonable order in international economic relations and the present-day reality in which the world economy is being further reduced to a monopolistic possession of the big multinational businesses are seriously obstructing the efforts of developing countries.

As a result of decreased demand and the developed countries' protectionist trade policy, the developing countries' volume of trade keeps shrinking. Moreover, the sharp decline in the prices of primary products make it harder for these countries to raise the revenue for growth and development. The international debt crisis sweeping through developing countries as a whole is still choking these countries.

The gap between developed and developing countries in the domain of economic development is widening rather than narrowing, thereby daily broadening the gap between rich and poor, between North and South.

This shows that unless the unreasonable order and structural contradiction running deep in international economic relations are settled at an early date, it is not possible for developing countries to attain economic progress and, going one step further, it is difficult for them to maintain their political independence.

This in turn casts a dark shadow over the road on which the peoples of the countries in this region are determined to build a new independent, peaceful, and prosperous Asia.

If the Asian developing nations are to consolidate their political independence and achieve economic prosperity, it is imperative, above all, to reorganize the inequitable international economic system and establish a new equitable international economic order.

Asian and all other developing nations should approach negotiations for fair solution to problems in international economic relations with a common strategy while firmly uniting politically and strengthening mutual cooperation in the economic fields.

Developing South-South cooperation is an important task facing the developing countries.

The developing countries enjoy enormous human resources and inexhaustible (?natural resources). They also have good experiences and even technology to exchange among themselves.

We are convinced that if all the developing countries rightly use the resources and potential given them and exert joint effort, they can successfully and amply realize South-South cooperation.

We are of the opinion that when the peoples of developing countries push ahead with the building of an independent national economy and further develop South-South cooperation on the principle of national and collective self-reliance they can increase their capabilities for countermeasures and negotiations with the North and renew the order governing international economic relations to meet their aim of growth and development.

Respected delegates: The masters of Asia are none other than the peoples of the Asian countries. If the industrious and talented peoples of the Asian countries unite with one another and strengthen their cooperation on the principle of independence, equality, and mutual benefits, the security and common prosperity of Asia will be hastened accordingly.

The DPRK Government values its friendly relations with the peoples in Asia and will make every effort possible to intensify and develop many-sided cooperation and exchanges with them in the political, economic, cultural, and other areas.

Under the banner of the chuche idea established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's wise leadership, our people are now vigorously marching forward to make socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses shine even more brightly.

Our people will do their utmost to hasten the complete victory of socialism even further and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country based on their single-minded unity.

You are about to see the (?healthy) reality of our country with your own eyes and will be welcomed and accorded warm hospitality wherever you go during your stay in our country.

I hope that you, the delegates, will have a pleasant time and once again wholeheartedly ask you to make sincere effort for the success of the Seventh Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77. Thank you.

Plenary Meeting Held 10 Sep

SK1109061791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The Seventh Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 which opened with a due ceremony at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Tuesday entered into the plenary meeting at the People's Palace of Culture in the afternoon.

M.K. Anwar, delegate of Bangladesh which was the chairman state of the Sixth Asian Ministerial Meeting, took the floor first at the plenary meeting.

He expressed thanks to the DPRK Government and people for the friendly welcome and hospitality and the satisfactory preparation of the meeting.

Stressing the need for the developing countries to attain a substantial average economic growth rate, he said protectionism contradictory to the basic principles of the international trading system should be halted.

At the plenary meeting head of the DPRK delegation Kim Tal-hyon, vice-premier and chairman of the External Economy Commission, was elected chairman of the Seventh Asian Ministerial Meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Tal-hyon expressed the belief that this meeting would successfully be held to meet the aspirations and desires of the peoples of developing countries for development and growth and thus give great encouragement to the peoples in the Asian region in the endeavours to build a new Asia, independent, peaceful and prosperous.

All the developing nations should further develop South-South cooperation by establishing bilateral or multilateral relations with one another, expanding and developing trade dealings in various forms and ways on the principles of equality and mutual benefits and realizing multi-channeled economic and technological cooperation and exchange preferentially in the domains which are of primary significance in achieving economic independence, he said.

The DPRK Government and people, he stated, will make all efforts in the future, too, to further strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity with other Asian countries and develop exchange and cooperation with them on the principles of equality, reciprocity and mutual accommodation.

The procedural rules and the agenda were adopted at the meeting and two vice-chairmen and the rapporteur-general were elected.

Then followed speeches by delegates of Sri Lanka, Iran, Lebanon, Thailand, Cyprus and Cambodia. Noting that the excessive debt crisis of developing countries is an obstacle to their efforts for development, the speakers stressed the need to strengthen negotiations to remove this obstacle. They emphasized that Asian countries have rich resources for economic development and if such resources are to be used effectively for economic development, South-South cooperation must be strengthened.

The meeting continues.

Koreas Agree: No Political Remarks

SK1009131291 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—The South Korean delegation, led by Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha, to the ministerial meeting of the Asian Group of the Group of 77 heard speeches of other delegates on the opening day of the two-day conference.

South Korea is scheduled to deliver a speech Wednesday [11 September] morning.

North Korea used South Korea's official name—"the Republic of Korea"—in the name plates of the delegates' seats and name cards.

Before the opening of the session, South and North Korea agreed to refrain from making "political remarks feared to provoke each other."

North Korea boasted of the "completion of our own socialism based on the chuche idea of (North Korean) President Kim Il-song" in an opening remark by Premier Yon Hyong-muk and a keynote speech by Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon.

—North Korean authorities are apparently high-strung about the presence in Pyongyang of South Korean delegates. The Southerners are not allowed to go out of the compounds of Koryo Hotel and the People's Cultural Palace, the venue of the conference.

The Southern delegates have to eat their meals at the hotel and their contact with the ordinary people are unavailable.

—Delegates attending the opening ceremony had difficulty listening to welcoming remarks by the Asian Group Chairman W. Rasaputram, Sri Lankan ambassador to Geneva and the deputy secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as the North Korean authorities relayed simultaneous Korean translations through the loudspeakers in the conference room.

—Following the opening ceremony, South Korean delegates joined delegates from other countries in visiting the parliamentary building of Mansudae.

The parliamentary building has 206 rooms on a total floor space of 45,000 square meters. The visitors were met by a big portrait of Kim Il-song hung on the wall when they entered a large conference room. A portrait of Kim's heir-apparent son, Chong-il, was hung side by side his father's at a small reception room.

—NODONG SINMUN, the North Korean Communist Party organ, carried lengthy articles highlighting their calls for the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, and street demonstrations by South Korean students. It paid less attention to the Group of 77 conference.

DPRK Government Holds Banquet

SK1109053991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The DPRK Government arranged a banquet in honor of the participants in the seventh Asian ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 at the Mokran House Tuesday evening.

Invited there were delegations and delegates of countries and regions and delegates of international organizations who are participating in the current meeting and foreign diplomatic envoys here.

Premier of the Administration Council Yon Hyong-muk, Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong and other officials concerned were present.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ROK Delegates 'Shunned' by DPRK

SK1109042791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—Hopes for high-level contact between South and North Korea came to naught Tuesday evening when North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk shunned South Korean delegates to a Group of 77 meeting in Pyongyang.

Yon, host of a dinner for delegates to the Asian group meeting of the Group of 77, stayed in his seat at the head table through the entire two hours of festivities.

Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha, chief delegate from South Korea, was the only one of nine delegates anywhere near the head table. The rest complained they were stuck in the far corner of the room, making it difficult for them to talk with participants from other countries.

Yon passed Yu as he was leaving the room after dinner, but no words were exchanged.

—The South Korean delegates are hoping to finally get out of their hotel rooms Wednesday afternoon for a tour of Pyongyang.

After keynote speeches in the morning, the delegates plan to eat in a restaurant in the city and take a sightseeing break.

North Korean officials said they will allow the tour but reacted strongly to the South Korean visitors' request that they tour outside the capital.

Awaiting the international visitors in the evening will be a dinner hosted by Kim Tal-hyon, North Korean deputy prime minister and chairman of the External Economic Commission.

DPRK's Kim Tal-hyon Meets Delegates

SK1109111491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon today met and had friendly conversations with the Chinese delegation led by Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Tong Zhiggi, the Bangladesh delegation led by Minister of Commerce M.K. Anwar, the Indian delegation led by Secretary of State of the Ministry of Commerce S. Kanungo and the Nepalese delegation led by Minister of Commerce Gopal Man Shrestha which are participating in the seventh Asian ministerial meeting of the Group of 77.

Earlier on September 10 he met the Mongolian delegation headed by Trade and Industry Minister S. Bayarbaatar.

Japan

Government Discussing Recognition of North Korea

OW1109032291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0141 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japanese Government officials are discussing whether to recognize North Korea as that country's entry into the United Nations is expected next week, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Japan has never recognized the Government of North Korea since it took power in 1948, after the Korean peninsula, which had been a Japanese colony since 1910, was divided at the end of World War II. Japan recognized the Government of South Korea in 1952.

North and South Korea are expected to join the UN simultaneously next Tuesday when the UN General Assembly opens.

Japan and North Korea have had four rounds of talks in the past on the normalization of bilateral relations, an issue which ministry officials reportedly say may separate from the question of recognition.

The talks have hit a stumbling block over a Japanese request for North Korea to comply unconditionally with international nuclear inspection accords, as well as Japan's demands for information on a Japanese woman allegedly abducted by North Korea to train a spy convicted in the 1987 bombing of a South Korea airliner that killed 115 people.

A senior official at the Foreign Ministry said it would be strange for Japan not to recognize North Korea in view of the fact that it supports that country's membership in the United Nations.

Another ministry official said UN membership does not necessarily lead to Japan's recognition of a country.

Japanese officials say UN membership means that the world society acknowledges a country as its member, while recognition of a country is based on the conditions that effective control of specified areas and residents is observed and the country has the will and ability to abide by international laws.

Another Foreign Ministry official said the recognition of North Korea should come sometime between the time when it becomes a UN member and the time when Tokyo and Pyongyang normalize their relations.

Japanese recognition of North Korea would affect its relations with South Korea. The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, a leading economic daily, said Wednesday that government officials are sounding out Seoul's response to a possible Japanese recognition of North Korea.

Seoul Urges Exercise of Caution

OW1109074391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 11 KYODO—Japan is considering whether to extend diplomatic recognition to North Korea in advance of normalizing relations with the country, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said Wednesday.

Sakamoto said at a regularly scheduled news conference that North Korea's expected entry into the United Nations next week will have no direct bearing on whether or not Japan decides to recognize Pyongyang. Japan does not officially recognize North Korea.

Sakamoto said the question of recognition is to be based on ongoing negotiations to normalize Tokyo-Pyongyang relations, taking into account opinions of South Korea and the international community.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry on Wednesday summoned Jun Kawashima, a minister at the Japanese Embassy, to convey Seoul's concern over reports Tokyo might recognize Pyongyang once the two Koreas simultaneously join the world body.

A statement issued later by the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Seoul was told by Tokyo via diplomatic channels that it is considering recognition of Pyongyang in order to encourage more rapid-paced reforms, facilitate an open relationship, and encourage it to become a responsible member of the international community.

But the statement said Seoul has urged Tokyo to exercise caution in light of the possible negative implications of Japanese recognition for the stalled North-South dialogue and the issue of Pyongyang's refusal to allow international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official said it would be strange for Japan not to recognize North Korea in view of the fact that it supports the country's membership in the U.N.

Another official said the recognition of North Korea should come between the time when it becomes a U.N. member and the time when Tokyo and Pyongyang normalize their relations.

But other officials noted that U.N. membership will not necessarily lead automatically to Japan's recognition of the country.

"Theoretically, it's possible that while Japan welcomes North Korea's admission to the U.N., Japan doesn't recognize North Korea," said one official.

Officials explained that U.N. membership means the international community acknowledges a country as its member.

Diplomatic recognition, on the other hand, is based on certain legal criteria such as whether the country in question has effective control over its territory and whether it has the intent and ability to abide by international law.

According to Sakamoto, "If a country upholds international treaties and promotes friendly relations, then it would lead to recognition."

Earlier the same day a high-ranking government official told reporters that North Korea must allow international inspections of its nuclear facilities prior to extending recognition.

The issue is a major sticking point in negotiations, launched in January, on establishing ties for the first time since the Korean peninsula was divided at the end of World War II.

Another thorny issue is Pyongyang's indignation at Japanese demands for information on the fate of a Japanese woman allegedly kidnapped by North Korean agents.

But another official said that while Japan must take into account a number of "political facets," there is "no direct linkage" between the missing woman and nuclear inspection issues, and the issue of recognition.

"They cannot be impediments" he said, noting that Japan recognizes certain countries like Libya and Cuba, which allegedly act in violation of international standards of conduct.

"We have to see the positive side and the negative side of recognition," the official said.

Fishing Talks With South Korea End in Deadlock

OW0609233391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1354 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Japan and South Korea on Friday ended two-day negotiations in Tokyo on proposed changes to their bilateral fishery agreement without a settlement, Japanese sources said.

In working-level negotiations, the Japanese delegation stressed the need to revise the fishery agreement to halt unlawful operations by Korean fishing vessels in Japan Sea coastal waters.

The Korean delegation did not support the Japanese proposal for the revision, although it also said illegal operations by South Korean fishing vessels should be stamped out.

The existing agreement is based on the nationality principle in matters of criminal jurisdiction over fishing vessels.

This means that the authority to regulate illegal fishing rests with the government of the country to which a vessel belongs.

The Japanese Government wants the agreement amended so that criminal jurisdiction over fishing vessels would rest with the country in whose waters illegal fishing occurs.

The present arrangement expires at the end of this year. The Japanese Government is taking the occasion to push for changes to establish a more effective regulation system.

Negotiations are to resume early in October in Seoul.

Plans To Establish Ties With Baltics Announced

OW1009131291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan plans to establish full diplomatic relations with the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia by the end of the month, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

On Friday, the Soviet Union recognized the independence of the three republics which were annexed by Moscow in 1940 under a secret agreement between Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler.

The Japanese Government will consult with the three republics to set a date and a place for exchanging the formal documents necessary to establish diplomatic ties, the officials said.

Ambassador Hirokazu Arai returned to Tokyo on Tuesday from a 10-day tour of the Baltics and recommended to Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama that Japan swiftly establish diplomatic relations with the republics, the officials said.

Arai told reporters at the Foreign Ministry that he strongly expects Japan will help improve the lives of the republics' citizens.

Japanese ambassadors in Northern and Eastern European nations are likely to concurrently serve as envoys to the three Baltic states for the time being.

It will take some time to appoint new ambassadors and to set up embassies in each republic because legal and budget issues must be addressed first, the officials said.

The three Baltic states probably will not be able to quickly establish embassies in Japan because of staff shortages, the officials said.

AKAHATA Editorial on Failure of Soviet Coup

OW1109040491 Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 23 Aug 91 p 3

[Editorial: "Failure of Soviet Coup D'etat And Future Problems"]

[Text] The coup d'etat in the Soviet Union has failed. As pointed out in a statement by the Permanent Presidium of the Japan Communist Party [JCP], the coup is unlawful, in that it "tramples underfoot the stipulations of the current Constitution of the Soviet Union in various forms," and its failure is natural. A plot to usurp power unlawfully by force of arms is absolutely impermissible.

People Reject Strangulation of Freedom

This unlawful coup was not supported by the Soviet people. This was evinced by the fact that, despite a ban on assemblies, demonstrations, and strikes imposed by the coup forces, hundreds of thousands of citizens participated in rallies in Moscow, Leningrad, and other places, and resisted the troops dispatched by the coup group. The coup group totally prohibited political party activities, suspended the publication of some newspapers and enforced precensorship on news, not to mention a ban on assemblies and demonstrations. The failure of the coup, however, demonstrates once again the will of the Soviet people to reject the strangulation of political and civil freedoms, bureaucratism, and commandism. Coal miners struck and no small number of soldiers at various places broke away from the coup group and disavowed its orders. This also is its expression.

The coup group aimed at tiding over the crisis in the direction of bureaucratism and commandism, showing no self-examination over big-country chauvinism-hegemonism, the historically elephantine evil of the Soviet Union, whose bankruptcy has already been proved. The group laid bare its persistence in the big-country chauvinistic union system, making even the new Union Treaty an object of rejection, even by unlawful means. As seen in the fact that the group made the prevention of the signing of the new Union Treaty the direct purpose of the coup on the grounds that it would lead to the dismantling of the Soviet Union, the treaty has serious problematic points, such as unjustly restricting the freedom of the member republics to secede from the union.

In its "appeal to the people," the "State-of-Emergency Committee" of the coup group denounced Japan in connection with the territorial issue between Japan and the Soviet Union. It said, "In some places, revanchist views have been expressed, and a review of the borders of our country has been called for." It thus made its big-country chauvinism-hegemonism undisguised, taking for granted the unwarranted occupation of the Kurils and Habomai and Shikotan by Stalin, trampling on the principle for postwar disposals after World War II.

The JCP said, "It is impossible to tide over the crisis facing the Soviet Union today by such means." It maintained (in the Permanent Presidium statement), "To make the Soviet situation wholesome, it is necessary to repeal all unlawful, unconstitutional measures, stop the illegitimate use of force at once, and return the development of the situation at least to the legitimate track stipulated under the current Soviet Constitution." The failure of the coup adds support to this indication.

Overcoming Historical Evil Indispensable

The coup failed, and President Gorbachev was reinstated, but there is no change at all in the criticial situation lying in the background, which had incurred this development. The people's support for President Gorbachev has dropped to far below 20 percent since last autumn. The people's distrust in, and indignation at, the food crisis, economic collapse and ethnic clashes are in the backdrop.

As noted in the JCP statement, there is a crisis there which was brought by the Gorbachev regime's misrule over many years. First, basically it is a result of a repetition by this regime of claptrap, unprincipled measures, abandoning the compass of scientific socialism. Second, the Gorbachev regime played the role of promoting the coup group through its compromise and sympathy with the tendency of reviving "rule by force." And, third, it left intact its lack of self-examination over big-country chauvinism-hegemonism, which it has shown since Stalin, including the annexation of the three Baltic states, the occupation of the Kurils and Habomai and Shikotan, and military interventions in East European countries.

Particularly, the lack of self-examination over big-country chauvinism-hegemonism, an elephantine evil since Stalin, is a tendency common to all the main currents in the Soviet Union today—from the reactionaries, who turned to the coup, not to mention Russian Republic President Yeltsin, who calls for radical capitalization. Therefore, in order to tide over the Soviet situation in a progressive way, it is essential that Soviet politics take the stand of overcoming this historically elephantine evil.

As the JCP statement emphasizes, the confusion in the Soviet Union is deep-rooted and, in order to tide over the present crisis progressively in accordance with the law of social development, it is plain that overcoming such problematic points is a path that cannot be bypassed.

Leftists Said Troubled After CPSU's Collapse

OW0809052491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Article by Tadashi Matsumoto: "JCP, SDP in Trouble After Soviet Communists' Collapse"; from "News Focus" feature]

Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Japan's major leftist parties—the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the Japanese Communist Party (JCP)—are attempting damage control after the collapse of the Soviet Communist Party, but their future is not as promising as they assert, political experts say.

Both have insisted they had been opposed to dictatorial and oppressive policies of the Soviet Communist Party for decades.

The No. 1 opposition party SDP has emphasized its divorce from the Soviet party after years of close ties, saying it was inevitable the party would fail as it was undemocratic.

The JCP has held an independent position from Soviet Communists for 30 years, said Mutsumi Sasaki, chairman of JCP Central Committee's International Commission.

The JCP welcomed the fall of the Soviet Communists, a JCP statement said, hailing the fall as a victory for "scientific socialism."

The JCP claims "scientific socialism" is a mainstream communist theory, a combination of ideas proposed by

Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin that relate to current social, economic and political conditions of individual states.

The Soviet doctorine is not related to "scientific socialism" at all, Sasaki said.

Sasaki quoted Soviet Union founder Lenin as saying a government arises from firearms. Lenin led the October 1917 Bolshevik revolution with firearms.

He said Lenin's remark is not applicable to current political conditions, adding the JCP will seize power through parliamentary means in respect of democracy.

Minoru Morita, a political commentator and an ostracized former JCP member, said the JCP has used "scientific socialism" to disguise the JCP's true characters as the Marxist-Leninist party.

On the SDP, Morita claimed 80 percent of rank-and-file party members consider the Soviet Communist Party the "mother" of the SDP, which had political and cultural exchanges with the Soviet party for decades.

Still called the Japan Socialist Party in Japanese, the 80,000-member SDP embraces a political broadstream from socialists to social democrats and in April 1990 deleted "the achievement of socialist revolution" from its platform, later adopting social democracy.

Prof. Michitoshi Takabatake of Rikkyo University, an expert on Japanese politics, labeled the SDP as a party of trade unionists, saying it was unable to change into a "civic" party.

He said the SDP is dominated by former trade union leaders, adding party heads are only devoted to union interests and refuse to budge from their posts.

Meanwhile, JCP Chairman Tetsuzo Fuwa said his party will never change its "correct" platform, which has been independent of any Communist Party in the world for the past 30 years.

In a recent statment the JCP said it has struggled against the policies of the Soviet Communist Party with "the (Japanese) party's life or death" at stake for 30 years.

The JCP accused the Soviet Communist Party of having imposing Moscow's own will on other communist countries and parties under the guise of defending the motherland (the Soviet Union) of socialism.

Since the 1924 death of Lenin, Joseph Stalin and his Soviet Communist Party successors advocated a doctorine that socialist countries and communist parties around the world had a duty to defend the socialist Mecca and unity of the Soviet Union at the expense of their own interests in fighting with "capitalist" states.

Under this doctrine, Stalin and his successors incorporated the three Baltic states—Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania—in the Soviet Union in 1940, invaded Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The JCP broke relations with Soviet communists in 1964 over differences on the signing of a Soviet-U.S. pact.

Tokyo Ready To Reopen Suspended Israeli Talks

OW1009121091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1039 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan is ready to resume suspended working level talks with Israel in Tel Aviv next month and to promote the peace efforts in the Middle East, Foreign Ministry sources said Tuesday.

Japanese negotiators, led by the ministry's chief of Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, Takeshi Ohara, will likely urge the Israelis to adopt a more flexible stance in October's scheduled Mideast peace conference.

The talks between the two countries are expected to cover economic cooperation for water resources, electricity, and the environment among other regional concerns, such as the Arab-led boycott of Israeli business and investment from the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

Israel is expected to request expanded trade with Japan and stronger relations in the field of science and technology.

Negotiators last met in Tokyo in February 1989, but have not met since then.

Tokyo and Tel Aviv have full diplomatic relations, but Japan has maintained a largely pro-Arab stance and Japanese firms tend to restrict trade with Israel because of Japan's dependence on oil from Mideast Arab states.

Taro Nakayama, however, became the first Japanese foreign minister to visit Israel in three years when he visited in May.

Ministry sources indicated that by reopening working level talks Tokyo hopes to ensure that the Mideast peace conference is held.

Firm Accused of Illegal Export of Parts to Iran

OW0809030391 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] It has been disclosed that an executive of major aviation equipment manufacturer Japan Aviation Electronics Industry [JAEI] has told police that he delivered F-4 fighter parts to an office of an Iranian trading firm, which was then located in the Iranian Embassy in Tokyo's Minato Ward. The executive has been arrested by the police on charges of allegedly illegally exporting missile parts to Iran.

The JAEI is suspected of illegally exporting not only missile parts but also components of F-4 fighters to Iran from 1984 to 1986 while the Iran-Iraq war was in progress. According to police investigations, it is believed that the deal was initiated at the request of an executive of an American-affiliated company based in Singapore. The parts were first delivered to the executive at a hotel in Tokyo and other places and brought out of the country to be ultimately exported to Iran. However, during the police investigation, Yoshiharu Fukunaga, former company director, reportedly told the police that he directly delivered the parts to an Iranian trading company employee at an office in the Iranian Embassy in Tokyo's Minato Ward. Out of 20 deliveries, two were made at the embassy because the executive could not personally come to Japan.

In this connection, an embassy officer said that the office of the trading firm in question was on the premises of the embassy at that time and that the embassy was told that the company was exporting electronics and other equipment to Iran. The embassy said that its officers were never involved in arms dealings but that there had been many Japanese-Iranian business transactions conducted at the embassy and that it could not rule out the possibility that arms deals took place without the knowledge of embassy personnel.

Donors Pledge Over $155 Million for Mongolia

OW0609114091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—A high-powered international meeting for aid to Mongolia closed in Tokyo Friday, with pledges of more than 155 million dollars in aid to be provided within this year.

During the two-day meeting, Mongolian First Deputy Prime Minister Dabaadorjiyn Ganbold said his country needs approximately 150 million dollars to tide itself over the coming winter, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

The 14 participating countries and five international financial organizations attending the first Mongolia assistance group meeting agreed on the urgency of the request and came up with assistance exceeding the amount called for by Mongolia, they said.

Japan, as a co-sponsor of the meeting together with the World Bank, promised to provide some 50 million dollars, about one-third of the pledged amount.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank altogether offered 75 million to 80 million dollars.

Other participants also came up with positive pledges, although some of them could not give specific amounts because the meeting was held on relatively short notice, the officials said.

Others attending were the United States, Germany, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, China, Brunei, and the European Community (EC).

Mongolia will purchase food, medicine, and other staples with the assistance, as well as repair such facilities as heat generation and transportation which are vital to survive the country's severe winters, they said.

The Mongolia aid group plans to hold another meeting, probably next spring, to discuss mid- and long-term assistance to the country as it struggles with drastic socioeconomic reforms, they said.

Mongolia's economy is said to have previously been 95 percent dependent on the Eastern Bloc. With the recent collapse of the Eastern economic system, the country is now facing serious economic difficulties.

But the country shows a strong determination to establish democracy and a market-oriented economy, they said.

Among other types of aid, Japan promised another 11 million dollars in technical aid, including sending economic experts to the country, to be provided during the next fiscal year, starting next April 1, according to the officials.

Miyazawa on Plan To Run for LDP Presidency

OW0809085291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 8 KYODO—Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Sunday repeated his strong intention of running for the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which carries with it the post of prime minister.

Miyazawa, 71, who vowed Friday to join the October presidential race, said he will not withdraw his plan to seek the LDP presidency.

"If I will not drop (from the presidential race), the election will have to be held," he said in an interview on TV ASAHI's "Sunday Project" program.

Party rules say there will be a presidential election if two or more members are running.

The LDP presidency leads to the post of prime minister because of the LDP's stable majority in the powerful house of representatives. Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's two-year term as LDP president expires October 30.

On Sunday's television talk show program, Miyazawa said Japan at present needs a more active political leader, tacitly criticizing Kaifu for his wait-and-see stance.

He did, however, express a certain appreciation for Kaifu's stopgap administration after almost all LDP faction leaders were involved in the Recruit stocks-for-favor scandal.

Kaifu came to power in August 1989 after Noboru Takeshita resigned in June that year over the Recruit scandal and Sosuke Uno hit a snag over a womanizing scandal.

Miyazawa himself was involved in the Recruit scandal and resigned as deputy prime minister and finance minister in December 1988. Former prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, former finance minister Michio Watanabe and the late former foreign minister Shintaro Abe were all implicated in the scandal.

Kaifu Pledges Effort for Political Reform Bills

OW1009105991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu promised Tuesday to do his best to pass a package of politcal reform bills designed mainly to introduce a single-seat constitutency system in the Diet's House of Representatives.

Kaifu, however, did not commit himself on his political options if the Diet rejects the three bills. Some anti-Kaifu members of his ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have called for his resignation if the Diet rejects them.

"I am convinced that the three bills are necessary to create energetic party politics and political activities and an electoral system focusing on policies and political parties," Kaifu said at a plenary session of the House of Representatives.

Representatives of the LDP and opposition parties questioned Kaifu on the bills after Home Affairs Minister Akira Fukida explained the package to the house.

Ichiro Hino, a member of the opposition Social Democratic Party, asked Kaifu what political responsiblity he would take if the reform effort failed.

"I hope the three bills would be enacted by all means after getting enough deliberations, cooperation and understanding. I will do my best," Kaifu said.

The package consists of a bill to revise the Election Law, a bill to revise the Political Funds Law and a political party bill.

The election bill would reduce the size of the powerful lower house to 471 members from the present 512 by introducing a system of single-seat election districts and proportional representation districts.

Tsutomu Hata, chairman of the LDP Research Commission on the Election System, sided with the government in calling for the introduction of single-seat electoral districts.

During the session, several opposition members questioned Kaifu about the bills. All the questioners objected to the bills and called for their withdrawal.

Corporate political donations are causing corruption and they should be banned as the first step of political reform, Hino said.

Kaifu said the three bills were drafted to make election campaigns less costly.

With the current multiple-seat constituency, personal rivalries determine campaigns, not political differences, Kaifu said.

Under the proposed bill, the current 130 multiple-seat constituencies in the lower house would be converted into 300 single-seat constituencies. The remaining 171 seats would be decided through a proportional repesentation system.

The current system distributes three to five seats each to the 130 electoral districts.

The political funds control bill would ban in principle corporate and labor union donations to individual politicians.

The political party bill would provide funds to parties to help finance their election campaigns.

The package is a major agenda item in the current 61-day extraordinary Diet session, which ends on October 4.

The bills are expected be sent to the special committee on political reform as early as Friday.

The government drafted the bills based on LDP-approved outlines for reform. The LDP wrote the outlines to restore public trust in politics, battered by the 1988-1989 Recruit bribery scandal.

Kaifu's chances of being reelected as LDP president will be damaged if the bills are killed, political analysts say.

His two-year term as LDP president expires October 30.

Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa last week said he is running in the LDP presidential election. The LDP presidency carries with it the post of prime minister since the governing party seizes a stable majority in the House of Representatives.

LDP Leader Urges Cut in Official Discount Rate

OW0709044091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] Tottori, Sept. 7 KYODO—A senior member of the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Saturday called on the Bank of Japan to slash the official discount rate as soon as possible.

Former chairman of the LDP Policy Research Council Michio Watanabe said during a speech at a hotel that the central bank must reduce the rate by half a percentage point "at once" and by an additional half point in November, to curb a recent slowdown in the economic growth rate.

The key interest rate was cut by 0.5 point to 5.5 percent per annum July 1.

Watanabe's remarks were made amid mounting prospects of an imminent cut in the key rate, by which the central bank offers loans to commercial banks.

The bank's quarterly economic survey, dubbed Tankan, which was released Friday, showed the economy is clearly slowing down.

But a Bank of Japan official, speaking about the survey to reporters, ruled out an immediate reduction in the rate, saying the central bank is monitoring effects of the July rate cut on the economy.

U.S. 'May Ask' for Simultaneous Key Rate Cut

OW1009131591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—The United States may ask Japan to carry out a simultaneous interest rate cut when Group of Seven (G-7) finance ministers meet in Bangkok next month, financial sources said Tuesday.

Finance ministers and central bankers of the G-7, which consists of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the U.S., are scheduled to meet ahead of an International Monetary Fund general session in the Thai capital in mid-October.

The sources said the U.S. hopes to stimulate its sputtering economy by lowering interest rates and may ask Japan to take concerted action to defend the dollar's value on world currency markets.

At its meeting in London last June, the group agreed to work on bringing down interest rates worldwide.

The sources also said discussions at the group's forthcoming meeting will focus on aid to the Soviet Union and the monetary policies of member nations.

Aiming Foreign Aid at Self-Help Efforts Urged

OW1009215891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO—Japan should attach greater importance to aiding self-help efforts among developing nations in its policy of Official Development Assistance (ODA), an Economic Planning Agency (EPA) report said Tuesday.

To this end, Japan needs to promote "policy dialogue" with developing nations, it said.

The proposals are contained in a report drawn up by a nine-member study group on economic cooperation policy.

Since April 1990, the panel had looked into how to best respond to criticism from overseas concerning Tokyo's ODA policy. It recently came up with several measures to reform Japan's ODA scheme, EPA officials said.

Japan has been criticized for placing too much emphasis in its ODA on economic aspects and limiting the ratio of grants to overall assistance, the report noted.

The report said, however, Japan's ODA has undoubtedly contributed to the growth of developing Asian economies, because it has prompted efforts to improve infrastructure and fostered cost awareness through repayments of principal and interest on loans.

In light of these aspects of ODA, the report suggested that Japan's ODA should be primarily designed to secure the sound development of the global economy by developing human resources and minimizing income disparities in developing nations.

Referring to foreign criticism that Japan tends to provide such assistance only at the request of developing nations, the report proposed that the government add "policy dialogue" to its ODA scheme.

At the same time, the government should maintain the positive aspects of an "assistance-by-request" stance, such as respect for the initiatives of developing countries, it said.

The report also said the main aim of policy dialogue should be to help developing nations work on and carry out appropriate economic development strategies based on self-reliant efforts.

When expanding such dialogue to African and Latin American countries, Japan should make use of experience it gained in assistance to Asian nations that have developed through self-help efforts, it said.

In order to implement the assistance-through-dialogue scheme, the report proposed that Japan introduce an index to assess self-help efforts, work out various assistance policies according to the stages of each country's economic development, and establish an information network on economic cooperation.

Japan also needs to improve its manpower for such assistance qualitatively and quantitatively, and make greater use of foreign manpower, the report said.

In addition, the report suggested that the government encourage the nation's citizens to take part in economic cooperation under what may be called an ODA charter.

Bank Governor: Some Bank Practices 'Undesirable'

OW0609114291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno told the Diet Friday that the common practice among commercial banks to demand deposits from corporate customers in exchange for information on real estate is "undesirable."

Customers often borrow from nonbanking financial institutions in order to make deposits, and in the recent scandals at Fuji Bank and Tokai Bank forged deposit certificates were used by customers who borrowed from nonbanking institutions to make such deposits.

Mieno also termed as "undesirable" the banking practice of introducing customers to credit unions and other smaller financial institutions.

Answering questions before a House of Councillors special committee on securities and financial problems, the central bank governor said the practices in question have partly led to the recent banking scandals.

Mieno said the central bank has no intention of offering guidance to the banks about the practices in question, adding it is up to the individual institutions to change their practices.

Bank of Japan Not To Lower Discount Rate

OW0609182591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 6 KYODO—Vice Finance Minister Hiroshi Yasuda on Friday dampened growing speculation that the Bank of Japan (BOJ) will cut the official discount rate in the near future to shore up the economy.

Some analysts said the economic weakness was evident in the central bank's "tankan" survey which measures the market confidence of japanese businesses.

Yasuda told a press conference that the tankan result is "not as bad as had been expected," adding that the economy faces no sudden downturn.

The BOJ study, published earlier in the day, showed a decrease in major manufacturing company optimism regarding business conditions. The report's index from the August survey was 27, down nine points from the previous quarter.

Yasuda's view echoed that expressed by Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, who after Friday's regular cabinet meeting told a morning news conference that the cut in the key lending rate "is not foreseeable at present."

The benchmark rate, which the central bank charges on money it loans to other banks, has stood at an annual 5.5 percent since it was reduced .5 percent on July 1.

Analysts had expected the BOJ to ease its grip on credit even further after the tankan report, which they say illustrates an unmistakable slowdown in the nation's economy.

The BOJ's generous money stance over the past few days fueled the analysts' expectations.

Key short-term money rates during recent sessions have dipped to near the lowest levels seen over the past one and a half years, as the central bank pumped massive liquidity into the banking system.

Asked about the less stringent monetary policy, Yasuda said the action does not necessarily mean an imminent cut in the discount rate.

He also dismissed speculation that the next rate cut may be partly intended to bail out the flagging Tokyo stock market, saying that it is "like putting the cart before the horse to change economic policy for the stock market."

7 Follow Sanwa Bank in Lowering Short-Term Rate

OW0909081791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO—Seven major commercial and trust banks announced Monday they will lower their short-term prime rates on Thursday.

The group included three commercial banks—Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank and Mitsubishi Bank—and four trust banks—Toyo Trust and Banking Co., Yasuda Trust and Banking Co., Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corp. and Chuo Trust and Banking Co..

They said the short-term prime rate or the interest rate charged on loans of less than one year to most creditworthy customers will be lowered to 7.375 percent from the present 7.625 percent.

Another commercial bank, Sanwa Bank, announced a rate cut Friday.

North Korea

South Chondaehyop Students View Opera Performance

SK0609120791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 5 Sep 91

[Text] On 5 September, students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung, delegates of the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop], watched a performance of the dramatization of the immortal classic masterpiece, the revolutionary opera "Flower Girl," at the Mansudae Art Theater.

The youths, students, and workers of the city enthusiastically welcomed the Chondaehyop delegates. The performance received the highest praise from the audience.

Earlier, students Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung were taking a rest at Mt. Kumgang.

Attend Anti-U.S. Gathering

SK0909092491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)—A picnic party of youth and students for anti-war, anti-nuke and anti-U.S. and peaceful reunification took place Sunday on the occasion of the joint peace month of students in the North, the South and overseas for the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration.

Present together with youth and students here were delegates Pak Song-hui and Song Yong-sung of the "National Council of Student Representatives of South Korea" (Chondaehyop) staying in Pyongyang.

Choe Hyon-dok, chairman of the Korean Students Committee, spoke first at the party.

Saying that the division of the nation should no longer be continued, he stressed all the youth and students should wage a valiant struggle shouting the slogan of anti-war, anti-nuke, anti-U.S. and peaceful reunification and thus bring earlier a new morning of national reunification at an early date.

Delegate Song Yong-sung of Chondaehyop spoke next.

He appealed to youth and students to make a vigorous struggle by cementing comradely unity more closely, dancing and running to their hearts content in the spirit of vigor and mettle of young students at this significant party today.

The participants in the party played colourful sports games, divided into "blue team" and "white team".

Tokyo Meeting for Arrested Dissident in Seoul

*SK1009153991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1458 GMT 10 Sep 91*

[Text] Tokyo September 8 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)—A meeting was held in Tokyo on August 31 to support the struggle of So Chun-sik against the "Law on Supervision for Public Peace".

Shoji Yamada, a professor of Rikkyo University, made a keynote report first on behalf of the "Society for Defence of So Brothers".

He charged that the South Korean authorities rigged up the false "case of ghost writing" after the fatal beating of student Kang Kyong-tae and arrested So Chun-sik for protesting it, and called for support to So Chun-sik who is struggling against the "Law on Supervision for Public Peace" in prison.

At the meeting So Sung, the elder brother of So Chun-sik, gave a lecture on the subject "present situation of the movement for democracy in South Korea and its task".

The brutal violation of human rights in South Korea is institutionally guaranteed by the "National Security Law" and other evil laws, he said, stressing:

Most of the leading figures of dissident democratic forces have been arrested or on the "want" list.

He laid bare the injustice of the "Law on Supervision for Public Peace". He said:

My brother has been arrested as the first victim to the "law". This proves how blatantly human rights are violated in South Korea.

The meeting adopted a resolution.

The resolution points out that the "Law on Supervision for Public Peace" is an evil law which violates human rights and the indictment against So Chun-sik is an unwarrantable suppression of his human rights movement.

It demands that the South Korean authorities set him free forthwith.

Dailies 'Demand' U.S. Withdraw From South

*SK0809082891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0802 GMT 8 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry articles on the lapse of 46 years since the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea (September 8, 1945), which demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw all their aggressor troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay and take hands of aggression and interference off Korea.

In a by-lined article entitled "U.S. Imperialists Must Withdraw From South Korea Forthwith" NODONG SINMUN says it is the unshakable will of our people to terminate the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea at an early date and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

Noting that 46 years of their occupation of South Korea is a history of disgrace and ordeals in which they have forced colonial slavery upon the South Korean people and a crime-woven history which has witnessed the tragedies of war and national division imposed upon our fellow countrymen, the paper says:

To swallow up the whole of Korea with South Korea as a military bridgehead and gratify their ambition for world domination is the invariable intention of the U.S. imperialists. Laying main emphasis on the building of military bases in their colonial rule over South Korea, they have frantically maneuvered toward this end from the first days of their occupation. South Korea has now turned into an aggressive military base, the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East, packed to capacity with more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons. Notably, they are frenziedly stepping up nuclear war preparations in South Korea in recent years, openly blaring that "the second Korean war will be a nuclear war."

The paper stresses:

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policies of aggression must be ended at an early date not only for peace and reunification of Korea but also for peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Today when it is the trend of the time to take the road of independence the U.S. imperialists' scheme to continue pursuing their policy of military occupation and colonial rule over South Korea can never be justified.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that if the United States really wants peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, it must accede at an early date to our peace proposals including the proposal for tripartite talks and withdraw its aggressor troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, first of all, instead of kicking up an anti-DPRK row over the question of "nuclear inspection."

U.S. Ground, Air Exercises Viewed for 5 Sep

*SK0709054791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 7 Sep 91*

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets Thursday staged an aerial and ground strike exercise as part of the "Ulchi 91" war exercise, according to military sources.

Mobilized in the provocative aerial war exercise which was staged for long hours in the sky above Oeyon and Anmyon Islets and Asan Bay with the aim of increasing surprise attack capabilities of flying corps were more than 60 F-5, F-16 and F-86 fighter-bombers of the puppet airforce.

In another development, the South Korean puppets committed a ground and aerial war game in the area of the Military Demarcation line [MDL].

105 mm artillery groups massed in Paju, Kyonggi Province, and Cholwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, showered shells into a spot near the MDL.

Some armed bandits of the puppet army who took position on the hillside of a nameless height northwest of Panchong-ri, Yonchon County, fired some 300 12.7 mm large-calibre machinegun and M-16 automatic rifle bullets.

On the same day, formations of armed helicopters of the puppet army which were flown to the sky above Paeknyon-ri, Paju County, staged an ultra-low flight, target-finding exercise.

6, 9 Sep Exercises Noted

SK1109055091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are ceaselessly staging war games against the North, according to military sources.

On Sept. 9 the U.S. Pacific Airforce Command staged aerial and ground joint strike exercises in the skies above Oeyon Islet, Chongju, Kongju and Yoju areas of South Korea by mobilizing nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers from its overseas bases and more than 200 war planes of various types belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce stationed in South Korea and the South Korean puppet airforce.

On Sept. 6, the U.S. imperialists let an EH-60 helicopter fly toward Kanghwa Island from Cholwon, South Korean Kangwon Province, to commit an espionage on targets in the frontline area of the North side.

In a separate action, the South Korean puppets, over Sept. 6-9, fired heavy tank guns, 105 mm guns and 12.7 mm large-calibre machinegun bullets from Paju, Cholwon and Yonchon Counties and other areas near the Military Demarcation Line to get on our nerves.

Precautions for U.S. Facilities in South Viewed

SK1109051891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities Monday ordered the first-line police to strengthen guard over the Combined Forces Command of South Korea and the United States and offices related to the United States, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The authorities issued this repressive order, saying that Chondaehyop set the period ending September 20 as a period of struggle for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and it would surprise and occupy U.S.-related offices and stage anti-u.S. demonstrations.

This vividly shows the true color of the South Korean authorities as a watch dog for the safety of the U.S. imperialists and an understrapper in nuclear war preparations.

Europeans Urge Inspection of U.S. Sites in ROK

SK1009154591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—Delegates of different countries made speeches at the Conference of European Political Parties and Organizations for the Creation of a Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone on Korean Peninsula held in Vienna.

The attention of the world's peaceloving people is focused on the Korean peninsula, Peter Schieder, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the parliament of the Republic of Austria, noted, and said: This is mainly because a grave danger of a nuclear war still remains unremoved there for the presence of foreign troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea.

MP Willy Burgeon, member of the Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party and chairman of the Vallon District Council of Belgium, said he confirmed, by seeing at first hand the scenes of peaceful construction during his current Korean visit, that an anti-DPRK campaign over "nuclear inspection" is motivated by a sinister political purpose. We are facing the tasks to make all efforts for a fair solution of the Korean question and, in particular, to let the world public have a correct understanding of the DPRK's policy and realities, he stressed.

Romesh Chandra, honorary president of the World Peace Council, said if a nuclear-free, peace zone is to be established on the Korean peninsula, it is necessary for all governments of the world to bring a collective pressure to bear upon the United Sates. I proposed to call upon the government delegations to the United Nations General Assembly and delegations to the foreign ministers meeting of the Non-Aligned nations to express governmental support to the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, he added.

Heinz Stehr, co-chairman of the German Communist Party, held that the world's revolutionary people should heighten vigilance against the maneuverings of the U.S. and other imperialists who are directing the sharp edge of attack to the DPRK which is holding fast to the banner of socialism and conduct a more powerful international solidarity movement than ever before in support of the DPRK's proposals and efforts for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Blasco Hugo Hernandes, chairman of the Democratic Intervention of Portugal, stressed that the nuclear threat to the Korean peninsula today comes from the United States which has shipped nuclear weapons into South Korea violating without hesitation the Korean Armistice Agreement and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, not by the DPRK which has neither nuclear arms nor capacity to produce them.

Edith Bollantyne, president of the Special Commission of the U.N. Non-Governmental Organizations for Arms Reduction, said if the DPRK's just demand for a simultaneous international inspection of the U.S. nuclear arms deployed in South Korea is to be realized, a broad world public opinion should be built up for it.

Soviet Charge Holds News Conference in Pyongyang

SK1009111491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—A press conference was held today at the Soviet Embassy here.

At the press conference, Valeriy Desisov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy, told about the extraordinary meeting of the Supreme Soviet and the extraordinary meeting of Soviet People's Deputies of the USSR which were recently held in the Soviet Union.

Tajik, Georgian Independence Moves Reported

SK1009114991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Moscow September 9 (KCNA)—Tajikistan proclaimed independence, according to a TASS report.

A declaration on independence adopted by the republic's parliament on Sept. 9 said Tajikistan supports a union of sovereign states on the basis of equality and mutual benefits and is prepared to sign bilateral agreemsnts with other sovereign republics without any pre-conditions.

In another development, chairman of the Georgia Supreme Soviet Asatsiani said Georgia severs all official relations with the Soviet Union, according to a TASS report Sept. 6.

Severance came since the newly-formed Soviet State Council refused to discuss the matter of recognizing the declaration on independence of Georgia, the chairman said.

Kazakhstan Renames Communist Party

SK1109070691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Moscow September 10 (KCNA)—The Communist Party of Kazakhstan held an extraordinary meeting on September 8 and decided to break away from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and have the status of an independent political organization and rename itself the Socialist Party of Kazakhstan, according to a TASS report.

The meeting adopted the party rules and elected its political executive committee.

Iranian Defense Minister, Delegation Arrive

SK0709154291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—An Iranian Government delegation headed by Akbar Torkan, minister of defence and armed forces logistics of Iran, arrived in Pyongyang today for a visit to Korea.

It was met at the airport by Kim Tal-hyon, vice-premier and chairman of the External Economy Commission; General Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean People's Army;and Hasan Dabir, Iranian ambassador to Korea.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

Discuss Cooperation, Ties

SK0809104791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—The third meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today.

Present there on our side were Kim Tal-hyon, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the External Economy Commission; Pang Tae-yul, vice-minister of foreign trade; Han Tae-yol, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and other officials concerned; and on the opposite side were the members of the Iranian Government delegation headed by Akbar Torkan, minister of defence and armed forces logistics of Iran; Hasan Dabir, Iranian ambassador to Korea and his embassy officials.

A series of matters of common concern were discussed at the meeting.

Tehran Radio on Talks

LD0909214791 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1930 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Mr Torkan, minister of defense and armed forces logistics, and his entourage started the first round of talks with Mr Kim Tal-hyon, vice premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The talks were held during the third session of the two countries' joint committee on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, in Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea.

At the meeting, the North Korean vice premier declared his country's preparedness for cooperation. He expressed the hope that the session would be more successful than previous ones. In reply Mr Torkan said: Iran attaches great value to the friendly ties established between the two countries a few years ago. We hope that the decisions of the joint economic committee will lead to the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries.

Kim Tal-hyon Addresses Banquet

SK0909092391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)—The DPRK Administration Council gave a reception for the visiting Iranian Government delegation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Sunday [8 September] evening.

Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission, made a speech at the reception.

He said:

The friendly relations between the two countries have developed favourably since the Islamic revolution triumphed in Iran and in particular, strengthened and developed still further with the respected leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Khamene'i's visit to our country.

The courageous Iranian people are now striving for postwar rehabilitation and the building of a new society defending the non-aligned principle and idea and pursuing an independent, anti-imperialist foreign policy.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the success made by the Iranian people in the struggle for peace in the Persian Gulf and the prosperity and development of the country.

Head of the delegation Akbar Torkan, minister of defence and armed forces logistics of Iran, said:

The friendly relations between the two countries are further expanding and developing with each passing day for the common aspirations of the struggle for independence against imperialism.

Hoping that the DPRK will make a great progress in implementing the Third Seven-Year Plan and the reunification of the country, the supreme cherished desire of the Korean nation, will be realized independently and peacefully, he stressed that Iran always supports Korea's reunification in accordance with the will and demand of the Korean people.

Meet O Chin-u, Kim Kwang-chin

SK1009063191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, Monday met and had a friendly talk with an Iranian Government delegation led by Akbar Torkan, minister of defence and armed forces logistics, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and Iranian ambassador here Hasan Dabir.

Received by Kim Il-song

SK1009153591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the visiting Iranian Government delegation led by Akbar Torkan, minister of defence and armed forces logistics.

Present on the occasion were Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission; Kim Kwang-chin, general of the Korean People's Army; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Han Tae-yol, vice-minister of external economic affairs.

Hasan Dabir, Iranian ambassador to Korea, was also present.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the head of the delegation.

Gift for Kim Chong-il Conveyed

SK1109053391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Minister of Defence and Armed Forces Logistics of Iran Akbar Torkan who is heading the Iranian Government delegation on a visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon.

Namibian Prime Minister, Delegation Arrive

SK1009110091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—A government delegation of the Republic of Namibia headed by Prime Minister Hage Geingob arrived here this afternoon for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were met by Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, and officials concerned.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

Yon Hyong-muk Meets Group

SK1109105891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Premier Yon Hyong-muk met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today with the government delegation of the Republic of Namibia headed by Prime Minister Hage Geingob when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Ui-chun were present.

Daily Hails Visit

SK1009074391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0554 GMT 10 Sep 91

["Goodwill Envoy From Namibia—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial article warmly hailing the visit to Korea by a government delegation of the Republic of Namibia headed by Prime Minister Hage Geingob upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation's visit to our country will mark an important occasion in further developing friendly and cooperative relations existing between the peoples of the two countries, the paper says, and continues:

The two peoples have both struggled for the independence of their countries and the building of a new life and, in this course, forged the bonds of friendship and developed them.

The Government of Namibia is taking positive steps to consolidate the political independence of the country, strengthen national unity and concentrate efforts on the betterment of the people's living standards. In particular, it opposes racism and is actively striving to achieve peace and stability in this region, while developing friendly and cooperative relations with many countries, true to the principle of non-alignment.

The Korean people have always expressed firm solidarity and extended support and encouragement to the Namibian people in the struggle for the independence of the country and the building of a new life.

The Korea-Namibia friendly relations were established and have been consolidated in the course of the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and are now strengthening and developing still further in the struggle for defending peace and building a new society.

The Korean people wish the friendly envoy of the Namibian people good results in the current visit.

Dailies View Group of 77 Meeting in Pyongyang

SK0709050391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 7 Sep 91

["In Order To Strengthen Cooperation Among Asian People"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 7 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 7th Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 opening here today.

We are pleased that this meeting which is of significance in the development of friendly and cooperative relations among the developing countries of Asia is being held in our country, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

It is very timely to discuss a strategy and ways of reducing structural contradictions in the domain of economic relations between the developed and the developing countries and developing friendship and cooperation among the Asian countries at the 7th Asian Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77.

In order for the peoples of the developing countries to consolidate their country's political independence and attain economic prosperity, it is imperative to reorganize the unequitable international economic system and establish a new equitable international economic order.

It is important for all the developing countries including Asian countries to firmly unite politically and cooperate with one another in the economic domain. This is a guarantee for the successful establishment of a new equitable international economic order.

The North-South problem should be solved for the purpose. If the economic relations between the developing and the developed countries are to be improved, the Western nations should be made to respond to negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order. To this end, it is urgently required for the developing countries to increase their capabilities of countermeasures and negotiations and strengthen unity and cooperation.

The most effective way of establishing a new equitable international economic order is to realize South-South cooperation.

The 7th Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 will mark a progress in championing the interests of the peoples of developing countries in Asia and realizing their desires.

If the Asian people unite and strengthen cooperation on the principles of independence, equality and reciprocity, they will be able to make new strides forward in attaining common prosperity of Asia.

It is the consistent policy of the government of our Republic to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of Asian countries. Our people will make every possible effort in the future, too, to strengthen and develop many-sided cooperation and exchange with the peoples of Asian [as received] and other developing countries in the political, economic and cultural domains.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

We, as a member nation of the Group of 77, will as ever make vigorous efforts for the establishment of a new equitable economic order in conformity with the goal and mission of the group.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Nonaligned Counterparts in Accra

SK1109044391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister and head of our country's delegation to the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries meeting in Accra, capital of Ghana, on 4 September met with the foreign ministers of Mongolia, Indonesia, Egypt, Iran, Yemen, Cyprus, Malta, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and Nicaragua.

At the talks, Nicaragua's minister of foreign affairs and external cooperation asked the delegation head to convey President Violeta Chamorro's warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The foreign ministers of Yemen and Cyprus said that they support Korea's reunification.

The talks proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Meanwhile, our country's foreign minister met and held talks with the vice foreign minister of Bulgaria.

Talks With Ghanaian Official

SK1109094191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister and head of our country's delegation attending the nonaligned countries' meeting of foreign ministers, met with (Kojo Chikata), member of the Ghananian Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], on 5 September in Accra.

The foreign minister conveyed the greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the PNDC.

The member of the council expressed deep thanks for this and asked the foreign minister to convey sincere greetings from Ghana's head of state, government, and people to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He said that thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and dear comrade leader, Korea firmly maintained its principled position even in complex situations. He stressed that this gives great encouragement and courage to the Third World countries.

The talks proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Our country's ambassador to Ghana attended the talks.

Delegation Leaves for UN General Assembly

SK1009110291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu, deputy head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and some of its members left here today to attend the 46th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Jiang Zhengcai.

Kang Song-san on Fulfilling Kim Il-song Guidance

SK0909125191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 7 September, a rally was held at Chongjin Stadium by workers of North Hamgyong Province to thoroughly implement the teaching that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave during on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province in August 1991. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Province party, and chairman of the People's Committee of North Hamgyong Province; (Kim Chung-il), chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of North Hamgyong Province; responsible functionaries of local, party, governing organ, administrative and economic organs, and mass organizations; and labor innovators were on hand with some 50,000 workers of the province.

The rally started with the singing of the General Kim Il-song song.

Then Comrade Kang Song-san gave a report. [passage omitted]

The speaker continued to make detailed remarks about the programmatic tasks given to various sectors of the people's economy in the province by the great leader in his on-the-spot guidance in North Hamgyong Province in August. Then the speaker emphasized the need for all party members and workers to vigorously launch the struggle to thoroughly fulfill the on-the-spot teaching by the respected and beloved leader. [passage omitted]

* Youth Urged To Emulate Kim Chong-il

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jun 91 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Members of the Juvenile Corps Be Firmly Prepared as Reliable Inheritors of the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche"]

[Text] Today is the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Juvenile Corps, the holiday of our country's Juvenile Corps members.

Members of our country's Juvenile Corps, upholding the congratulatory letter of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], are observing their holiday in a meaningful way amid the pride and joy of having successfully held the National Congress of the Juvenile Corps.

The entire League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWY] and all youth send warm congratulations to the members of the Juvenile Corps, who are growing strongly as the reliable inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause, spreading wide their wings of hope in the bosom of our party.

The Korean Juvenile Corps is our country's communist-type mass organization of children, which has inherited the red banner of the Saenal Juvenile League and the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps.

As a result of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song's founding of the Korean Juvenile Corps 45 years ago, it has become possible for our country's children to have their own genuine revolutionary organization and to grow up superbly as the inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The founding of the Korean Juvenile Corps was a historic event that brought about a new transformation in the socio-political life of the youth of our country and in the development of the juvenile movement.

Under the wise leadership and paternal love of the party and the leader, the Korean Juvenile Corps has vigorously traversed the path of proud struggle and victory for the last 45 years.

The great leader and the dear leader comrade have brilliantly defined the future path the Juvenile Corps must travel in each stage of revolutionary development and have taken them warmly by the hand and devoted special love and unstinting concern to the members of the Juvenile Corps.

Under that great guiding hand of love the members of the Juvenile Corps have studied hard, holding high the slogan, "Let's Always Be Prepared To Become the Inheritors of Communism Building!" while doing a good job of organization life and vigorously carrying out sociopolitical activities and the good-deed movement and preparing themselves firmly as the reliable new generation, gloriously displaying the pride and honor of being small revolutionaries, little builders.

The dear leader comrade, who is going ahead brilliantly carrying on the ideology and achievements of the chuche-oriented Juvenile Corps that were achieved by the great leader, has clearly explained the direction and methods for improving and strengthening Juvenile Corps work according to the demands of revolutionary development, in which the entire society is being transformed to chuche thought. He has led us painstakingly, so that today the Korean Juvenile Corps has strengthened and developed into a chuche-oriented and revolutionary Juvenile Corps. The members of our Juvenile Corps are more solidly rallied about the party and the leader than ever before and are resolutely pursuing the one road of loyalty with high revolutionary zeal in order to brilliantly complete the revolutionary cause of chuche that the dear leader comrade is leading.

Our party and people take great pride in the fact that the members of the Juvenile Corps, who are succeeding the revolutionary generation, are growing up so superbly. Because the members of the Juvenile Corps are being firmly prepared as the inheritors of communism building, the future of our fatherland is eternally brilliant and resplendent.

Today our Juvenile Corps members are faced with the glorious task of holding high the banner of chuche thought and continuing the revolution, reunifying the fatherland, and bringing the socialist and communist paradise to full bloom in this land.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today the basic duty of the Korean Juvenile Corps is to firmly prepare the members of the Juvenile Corps as the reserve units of the revolutionary cause of chuche."

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il bestowed a great honor on the members of the Juvenile Corps by sending a congratulatory message of the party Central Committee to the National Congress of the Juvenile Corps and clearly explaining the path the Juvenile Corps should take.

By doing an even better job of study and organizational life as the dear leader comrade wishes, the members of the Juvenile Corps must firmly prepare themselves as the reserve units of communism building, the youth vanguards of the future who possess wisdom, virtue, and strong bodies.

Chuche thought is precious nourishment for the members of the Juvenile Corps to grow into communist revolutionaries of the chuche-kind; it is the compass that enables them to walk unswervingly along the road of revolution.

From the time they are small, members of the Juvenile Corps must study well in order to firmly arm themselves with the great chuche thought from the time they are small and become the sunflowers of loyalty who think and act only in accordance with the intent of our party at all times and in all places.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must deeply study and explore until they comprehend the true meaning of the masterpieces of the great leader and the documents of the dear leader comrade and make them their very being.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is the first life of Juvenile Corps members.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must become loyal children, filial children who trust and follow the great leader and the dear leader comrade by carrying on the tradition of loyalty of the Children's Corps members during the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle who highly revered the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and staunchly protected and defended him. And Juvenile Corps members must thoroughly implement, unconditionally, the lines and policies set forth by the party.

Juvenile Corps members must hold high the slogan of loyalty, "Let Us Learn From the Dear Leader Teacher Kim Chong-il" and carry out the movement to learn from the dear leader comrade and resolutely carry on the revolution generation after generation, possessing the clear and clean loyalty that never changes, no matter what the circumstances.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must understand clearly that only loyalty that is inherited generation after generation is true loyalty and must put great energy into deeply mastering the greatness and immortal revolutionary achievements of the dear leader comrade.

Members of the Korean Juvenile Corps, who live and study in the very first fatherland of chuche in the world, must make as their unwavering faith the spirit of "The Korean Nation Is Number One," which holds that our leader and our party are the greatest, our party's thought and revolutionary tradition are the best, and my country—our country's socialist system—is the best.

Juvenile Corps members must firmly observe the revolutionary tradition of our party by strengthening the study of the revolutionary tradition and positively learning from the invincible faith, unbending fighting spirit, revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, and revolutionary optimism that were displayed by the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must hold high the slogan of "In Study and in Life—In the Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" and set up the revolutionary life ethos of studying and living like the members of the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps and always singing revolutionary songs.

Our socialist fatherland is the homeland of happiness which bears the responsibility for the fate of members of the Juvenile Corps and makes hope bloom.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must be young patriots, revolutionaries who fervently love this precious socialist fatherland and guard the socialist system of chuche with their lives.

The happier the members of the Juvenile Corps are, the more they should remember the old days when our people suffered exploitation and oppression, and they must endlessly hate and staunchly fight against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

In order for members of the Juvenile Corps to firmly prepare themselves as the reliable youth vanguard of the future, the replacements of the revolutionary cause of chuche, they must glorify their political lives by doing a good job of participating in Juvenile Corps organizational life from the time they are small.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must love and highly esteem the Juvenile Corps organization and cultivate the habit of carrying out without hesitation the work assigned by the organization and temper and train themselves through organizational life.

Study is the first revolutionary duty of students.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must heighten their enthusiasm for study in order to become workers who go forward shouldering the future of the fatherland and who observe well the study rules, value every minute and second, and study enthusiastically so that they all become top honor students and continuously expand the ranks of the "15 July Model Class of Top Honor Student Prize Winners."

Members of the Juvenile Corps must practice their living knowledge by thoroughly establishing chuche in their studies under the slogan, "Let Us Study for Korea!" and actively participate in the "Reading March to the Changja-san Study Grounds," exuberantly carry out various kinds of team activities, and possess broad and deep knowledge.

Juvenile Corps members must actively strive to possess admirable communist virtues and traits.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must possess the wonderful traits of loving their comrades from the time they are small, thinking first of the interests of the collectivity—the interests of the revolution—before thinking of their own interests, and sacrificing their all for their comrades and the collectivity. Also they must respect their parents and teachers and observe public morals and social order in an exemplary way.

From the time they are small, members of the Juvenile Corps must cultivate the habit of enjoying working, keeping themselves neat and tidy, and speaking politely.

The Juvenile Corps members' strong bodies are the country's treasure.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must work hard to make morning calisthenics and running and the grow-taller movement a normal part of their lives, vigorously carry out various kinds of sports activities, and have healthy physiques that can contribute to labor and national defense.

Vigorously carrying out socio-political activities and the good-deed movement is a good way to solidify the knowledge they have learned in school and make it into useful, living knowledge and prepare themselves as capable social-political activists.

Members of the Juvenile Corps must become young social-political activists—housekeepers who give an extra big plus to the nation's housekeeping by vigorously launching social and political activities and good-deed movements including such things as tree-planting and rabbit-raising.

In order to better raise our Juvenile Corps members as the future masters of the fatherland, we must firmly manage Juvenile Corps organizations and enhance the responsibility and role of Juvenile Corps enthusiasts.

Juvenile Corps organizations must provide leadership to ensure that members of the Juvenile Corps are always on the go, by performing organization life well, managing branch organizations well, and strengthening team projects.

Juvenile Corps organizations must vigorously push forward competitions for "Honored Red Banner School" and "Honored Red Banner Class" by launching Juvenile Corps work using various methods and formats in novel ways so as to suit the characteristics of the persons at whom they are directed.

Our Juvenile Corps members are enjoying happiness in the benevolent bosom of the dear leader comrade and their future is indeed boundless.

Let all Juvenile Corps members take to heart the glorious duty they have to the fatherland and the revolution and the expectations of our party and people and rally with wholehearted unity about the party and the leader, firmly preparing themselves as the reserve ranks of communism building, the youth vanguards of the future.

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* Emulation of Kim Chong-il's Youth Work Urged

912C0284A Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 13 Jul 91 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Implement More Thoroughly the Thought and Theory Elucidated by the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Concerning Youth Work"]

[Text] Currently, the members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] and all our youth are seething with struggle to mark Youth Day—which was originally instituted by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il—in a significant manner, with proud political and labor achievements.

In this formidable circumstance, we are marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's immortal classic work, "On Further Intensifying Partywide Guidance in Youth Work."

On this occasion all LSWYK functionaries and youths are brimming over with boundless admiration and gratitude for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has shown the brilliantly lit road ahead for the communist youth movement to move onward triumphantly and has flung open the golden age of the youth movement. They are also burning with revolutionary awareness and fervor, intent upon bringing about a new turn in the work of the LSWYK.

Ten years ago today, on 13 July 1981, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published his programmatic work, "On Intensifying Partywide Guidance in Youth Work," adding momentum to a new turn in strengthening and developing the work of the LSWYK, the youth movement, to suit the demands of the chucheization of the whole society.

This classic work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's has an immense theoretical and practical significance by virtue of the scientific, revolutionary, and creative qualities of the thought and theory contained in it.

This classic document is above all an encyclopedic textbook and a great classic work in which all chuche-based contemporary thoughts and theories and lines concerning the communist youth movement are fully synthesized and systematized.

Dwelling on the need to improve partywide guidance in the work of the LSWYK, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in his classic work comprehensively clarifies all problems involved in improving the substance and methods of youth work to suit the demands of developing reality. Elucidated in this work is the importance of youth work as well as the general task for the LSWYK to bring up all youth as reliable inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause. Also elucidated scientifically and systematized in orderly fashion in this work are all theoretical and practical problems concerning the improvement of the LSWYK work, such as the problem of consolidating the LSWYK rank and file in organizational terms, the problem of stepping up the ideological indoctrination and intellectual, moral, and physical education of the youth, the problem of enhancing the shock brigade role of the youth in socialist construction, and the problem of improving the methods of guidance for youth work.

The classic work contains numerous creative theories and themes. In particular, the following theories are the precious ideological and theoretical treasures which have made an immortal contribution to the development of the working-class theory of the youth movement: the new formulation with regard to the position and role of the youth in the fulfillment of the cause of the revolution by the working class; the unique theory concerning the substance and methods of party guidance in youth work; the ideological theory on consolidating the ranks of the youth into a chuche-oriented revolutionary combat force to suit the demands of the socialist society at its advanced stage of development; the theory on regularizing and routinizing the revolutionary organizational life of the youth; the erudite thought concerning the substance and methods of youth indoctrination; the theory on making the youth into fervent supporters and thoroughgoing executors of party policy; the unique theory on the methods of guidance in youth work and the militant ethos that the functionaries in youth work should have.

The classic work is at once the militant program which has brightly illuminated the road ahead for our chuche-oriented youth movement in this glorious age in which the question of inheritance of the chuche cause has been brilliantly settled and in which the chucheization of the whole society has accelerated extensively, and the revolutionary banner which has added momentum to a new turn in youth work.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out as follows:

"We should improve and strengthen the SWYL work on the basis of the achievements and experience we have already gained."

In his classic programmatic work, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il lucidly showed the directions and means for the LSWYK to improve its organizational and ideological work, and clarified the work of inspiring the youth to take the lead in socialist construction and national defense, and the work method and work attitude of LSWYK functionaries, to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

The thoughts and theories contained in this classic work are a generalization and systematization of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's rich experience gained early on in the process of organizing and guiding the youth movement in person while implementing, developing, and enriching the great leader's chuche-oriented thought concerning the youth movement. Precisely for this reason, the classic work from the beginning fully demonstrated its validity and immense vitality in the practice of the youth movement in our country.

Great achievements and progress have been made over the past 10 years since the publication of this classic work.

Today, established thoroughly in the LSWYK is an orderly work system and a steel-like organizational discipline whereby all of its members, united with one mind around the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, move as one under the unitary ideology system and the unitary leadership of the party. The LSWYK has thus become a reliable political reserve force, a loyal combat force of youth vanguards.

Thanks to the intensification of ideological indoctrination among the youth in accordance with the teachings of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the vigorous acceleration of tempering and revolutionary practice through the organizational life in the LSWYK, our youth have taken on new ideological and mental features. Today, our youth take pride in being the most revolutionary new generation, armed with the chuche ideology, infinitely loyal to the leader, fond of making revolution and struggling, strong in organizational spirit and discipline character, and diligent and simple-hearted.

The ranks of our youth have become a vanguard, a powerful combat force, which takes the lead in the performance of difficult, arduous, and essential tasks of socialist construction in an exemplary manner, in response to the call of the dear leader. The modern streets newly built in the capital of the revolution and the numerous monumental structures erected everywhere in the country are permeated with the proud heroic exploits of our blood-boiling young men and women. Numerous youths from various parts of the country have collectively moved into sites of difficult and arduous tasks to work with fervent loyalty; and all our youth are continually making innovation after innovation in production and construction.

The LSWYK mode of operation has been improved in accordance with the teachings of the dear leader, and youth work has become more active and dynamic. As a result, the rank and file of our youth have become pulsating with youthful vigor and a romantic mood.

All this fully attests to the validity and great vitality of the thoughts and theories clarified by the dear leader in his classic work.

Today, LSWYK organizations and functionaries and all our youth are confronted with an honorable task to bring about a new turn in the LSWYK work by implementing more thoroughly the chuche-oriented thoughts, theories, and lines elucidated by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il concerning the youth movement. Arming the youth airtight with the chuche-oriented thoughts and lines concerning the youth movement is a precondition for effecting unceasing innovations and making a triumphant advance in the LSWYK work.

All LSWYK functionaries and youths should study more in depth the classic work "On Further Intensifying Partywide Guidance in Youth Work," in conjunction with the study of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's other classic writings and teachings in the field of youth work, including "The Present Age and the Mission of the Youth." In doing so, they should assimilate into their bones and flesh and more thoroughly comprehend the chuche-oriented, unique thoughts, theories, and lines regarding the youth movement contained in the classic work in question.

LSWYK functionaries and youths should not only master the chuche-oriented thoughts and lines on the youth movement elucidated in the dear leader's classic work but also implement them extensively in the LSWYK work and the youth movement.

The general direction of the LSWYK work as shown by the dear leader is one of consolidating the organization of the LSWYK soundly as the party's political reserve force and bringing up all youths as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and the party's reliable youth vanguard so that the chuche revolutionary cause may be succeeded from generation to generation until brilliant consummation.

The most important problem arising in this connection is how to consolidate LSWYK organizations still more solidly into a chuche-oriented revolutionary combat force as intended by the dear leader.

LSWYK functionaries should conduct all their activities vigorously by strengthening the self-reliance and independent position as well as the militancy of LSWYK organizations. At the same time, they should step up work with LSWYK activists and work with core youth members and constantly intensify the organizational life of LSWYK members. In particular, holding aloft the slogan "Let the whole league assist base-level organizations!" all LSWYK functionaries should go down to the base level and exert great efforts to assist base-level organizations in a substantive manner, and wage more vigorously the movement to win the title of model base-level vanguard youth organization.

The ideological indoctrination of the youth is the cardinal task and duty of the LSWYK.

All LSWYK organizations and functionaries should conduct more energetically and in a more substantive manner indoctrination designed to arm the youth with the unitary party ideology, the chuche ideology, as well as indoctrination in loyalty to the party and the leader. In particular, they should intensify the movement to emulate the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il among youth and develop it onto a higher stage. At the same time, they should step up indoctrination in class character and indoctrination in socialist patriotism to suit the characteristics of youth and the current situation, and in doing so, should exert great efforts to indoctrinate the youth in order to make them deeply comprehend the unique superiority of our own style of mass-centered socialism and cherish the our-nation-comes-first spirit.

At the same time, in accordance with the teachings of the dear leader, LSWYK organizations and functionaries should step up intellectual, moral, and physical indoctrination to make all youth possess a high level of knowledge and cultural accomplishments and a noble moral character.

It is also important to correctly organize and mobilize the youth so that they may become fervent supporters and thoroughgoing executors of party policy and continue to take the lead in difficult and arduous essential tasks in the practical struggle for socialist construction and render distinguished services in this struggle.

LSWYK organizations and functionaries should vigorously galvanize the youth into playing their shock brigade role brilliantly in difficult and arduous essential branches, including the priority sectors of the people's economy under the slogans "Whatever the party decides, we will do it!" and "Let us become young heroes in the rewarding struggle to add glory to the Age of the Workers Party!" so that they may find a breakthrough for advance and work new miracles and innovations in production and construction.

At the same time, they should energetically organize "youth science marches" among youth under the slogan "Youth are the masters of new technology" and make them fan the flames of mass technical innovation.

At the same time, continual improvement of the work method and attitude of LSWYK functionaries to suit the demands of developing reality is an urgent requirement in bringing about a new turn in the LSWYK work.

All LSWYK functionaries should emulate all the more energetically the traditional method of youth work created early on by the great leader and the dear leader's method of youth work, and introduce these methods in their work and activities so that they may always perform all their tasks in a skilful and captivating manner to suit the characteristics of the youth.

Here—in the thoroughgoing implementation of the thoughts and theories and lines on youth work set forth by the dear leader, with a tight grip on it—lies a sure guarantee of success for the LSWYK work.

All LSWYK organizations and functionaries should push forward the task of implementing the party policy on youth work, in a responsible manner and with ardent loyalty, and more immediately, on the significant occasion of Youth Day, should conduct this task better than ever and effect a sweeping renovation in the LSWYK work. By so doing, they should strive to add brilliance to the golden age of our youth movement unfurled by the dear leader.

Working With Revolutionary Confidence Urged

SK0909083391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0010 GMT 6 Sep 91

[NODONG SINMUN 6 September editorial: "Let Us Work and Live With Overflowing Revolutionary Passion and Confidence"]

[Text] Today we are faced with an honorable mission to consolidate and develop the popular mass-centered socialism of our own style and to display the might and vitality of socialism by further accelerating the revolution and construction.

In order for all functionaries, party members, and workers to successfully fulfill this mission, they should work and live with revolutionary passion and confidence by further exerting themselves.

To work with elevated passion and vigor at a time when heavy tasks are put forward for the revolution and when an enormous struggle is being waged is an attitude, outlook, and style of work which the people should cherish in carrying out the revolution.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has pointed out: The people, who are carrying out the revolution, should always be resourceful, vigorous, and militant. They should have high political zeal and strong sweep [chongaeryok].

Today we are building socialism while smashing the reactionary maneuvers of the imperialists. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are perpetrating various maneuvers in an attempt to block the revolutionary cause of our people who are tenaciously defending the banner of socialism.

We must check and frustrate the enemy's maneuvers through our own strenuous struggle and attain constant victory in the revolution.

When all of our functionaries and workers struggle with burning revolutionary passion and with a vigorous fighting spirit, the entire party will seethe with revolutionary enthusiasm and the entire nation will be full of life. We should courageously advance by breaking through all difficulties and should win constant victory.

Our party resolved to achieve our people's long-cherished desire at an early date by enabling them to eat rich, delicious food; to wear silk clothes; and to live in tile-roofed houses. Our party also resolved to effect a great turning point in the socialist construction in order to expedite the complete victory of socialism. Thus, our party is waging a bold, large-scale operation.

The unprecedentedly gigantic construction battle has been waged according to the party's appeal, and the struggle to increase agricultural products and light industry products is persistently carried out. Reality demands that the functionaries, who are the organizers and commanders in realizing the party's economic construction plan, and workers who are the executors of the plan, struggle with heightened revolutionary passion, vigor, and confidence and continuously innovate and advance without even the slightest degree of stagnation and standstill.

Our people are still on the road of carrying out the revolution. The greater victory we may attain, the loftier goal we should put forward and live and struggle with overflowing passion, confidence, and optimism until the chuche revolutionary cause is finally accomplished.

All functionaries, party members, and workers, should tenaciously struggle and advance with overflowing passion, confidence, and vigor by keenly realizing the demand of the revolution so that the entire nation seethes with a hightened spirit and constant innovations are registered on all fronts of socialist construction.

In particular, the functionaries, who are commanding members of the revolution and educators of the masses, should organize and command the struggle to implement the party's policies with vigor and with loftier passion and confidence than any others.

Only when functionaries work with passion and vigor can all works be carried out smoothly. The reality shows that only those functionaries who energetically work with a passionate spirit and a unyielding fighting spirit can register innovative success under any conditions.

Only those functionaries who work with passion can repay the lofty trust of the party and the leader and the expectations of the people and glorify their noble political life. In order for one to live and work with overflowing passion and confidence, one should have the lofty revolutionary spirit and a sense of responsibility.

Passion and confidence demonstrate the revolutionary spirit. The people who are carrying out the revolution should have a lofty consciousness and a determination to be loyal to the revolution and have a strong sense of responsibility for the missions assigned by the party. It is the work style of a genuine revolutionary to accomplish by any means and with a sense of responsibility the party's policy-level tasks put forth for him, his dominion, and unit.

The genuine worthwhile and glorious life of the commanding staff of the revolution lies in devoting their strength and wisdom to the struggle for the revolution.

Those who have a firm political and ideological resolution and who have a firm determination to devote everything to the revolution always struggle enthusiastically, energetically, optimistically, and confidently. In addition, under any circumstances, they not only are loyal to the party, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people, but also undertake missions.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught [karuki syotta]: Political activists, whatever they may do, should never content themselves with and be conceited about their work and should think what more they have to do.

This is the policy that all our functionaries should cherish deep in their minds, and regard as a precept in their work and life.

All functionaries, regardless of their age, should take the position and attitude faithful to the revolution to the end. They should responsibly carry out their revolutionary mission in their revolutionary outposts assigned by the party and the leader.

All party members and the working people should thoroughly reject even a little idleness and slackening, devote everything to the party and the revolution, and indefatigably fight on with a firm determination about the justness of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

The trait of the revolutionaries who energetically work and advance, full of enthusiasm and conviction, should be shown in giving full play to positivism, creativity, and initiative in their work. The positivism and initiative are important factors for successful work. In order to thoroughly carry out the line and policy of the party, functionaries and working people should always consider deeply and use their knowledge. In addition, they should work with vigor.

Those who energetically work with the will to do more and with the fidelity to devote themselves to work, while saving even a minute and a second, are genuine revolutionaries loyal to the party and the revolution. In addition, it is they who effect success in their work.

Leading functionaries should vigorously try to carry out the task assigned by the party, put their shoulder to every difficult task, and stand in the vanguards of the ranks, so that they lead the masses through practical example.

In particular, functionaries should turn out to work with a higher enthusiasm, and find an excellent method to carry out the party's policy. In addition, they should sow seeds and gather them with their own hands.

It is natural that there should be difficulties and obstacles in the process of carrying out the revolutionary tasks. As struggle becomes more difficult and tasks become more enormous, those who vigorously advance, while upholding red banners and singing the songs of the revolution and struggle, are genuine revolutionaries.

Whenever a heavy task is assigned, those who carry out the revolution should vigorously rush at it with indefatigable communist vigor, thus making a breakthrough for victory.

All functionaries and the party members, full of firm conviction and optimism in victory, should vigorously struggle to carry out the party's intention to effect a great turn in socialist construction.

Functionaries engaged in major construction; functionaries engaged in the fields related with the people's lives, such as agriculture and light industry; and functionaries engaged in other key industrial fields should be deeply aware of the importance of their assigned tasks. They, full of confident fighting spirit, should continuously press ahead with the struggle to effect an upsurge in production and construction.

It is the work style of the genuine revolutionaries to create exploits with confidence, enthusiasm, and ambition and to carry out everything in a substantial way. Functionaries should carry out all work carefully and vigorously, including economic management, production management, and the national economy.

The party members and the working people should have a clean, party-minded conscientiousness. Even though they make only one thing, build only one factory or one dwelling, they should guarantee the quality and plan for the ages. In addition, even though they grow only one crop, they should guarantee its quality as required by the chuche-oriented farming method.

Only when the enthusiasm and vigor of the revolutionaries are linked to their sincerity can proud fruit be borne in carrying out the revolution. Loyalty to the party and the leader and conviction in the chuche-oriented power of the revolution are behind their enthusiasm and conviction.

Even though revolutionaries grow older physically, they should not become older ideologically. Rather, as they carry out the revolution, they should vigorously work with more confidence and fighting spirit.

Functionaries and the working people should continuously train themselves and temper themselves as revolutionaries in organizational life, study, and practical struggle. By so doing, they should be fighters who earnestly support and carry out the party's policy without condition.

The revolutionary task now assigned to us is a very heavy, glorious, and responsible one. All functionaries, party members, and working people, under the leadership of the great party and the great leader, should have great conviction in adhering to and developing the socialism of our own style centering on the popular masses. As revolutionaries of chuche-oriented Korea, they should vigorously advance and fight, full of high enthusiasm, ambition, and conviction. Thus they should strengthen the might of the party and effect further advance in socialist construction.

DPRK Founding Called 'Brilliant Victory'

SK1009152991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Unattributed talk: "Great Accomplishment That Will Shine for Generations to Come—A Brilliant Victory for the Chuche-Oriented Line of Building Power"]

[Text] Our fatherland, which is energetically advancing along the road of struggle leading to the consummation of the cause of socialism of our own style and to victory under the chuche revolutionary banner, is becoming prosperous daily, never stopping even for a moment.

Never before has the chuche fatherland, a socialist country of independence where the popular masses' independence and creativity are fully blooming in all domains of social life, been so prosperous as it is now or has it radiated such rays as a country of a genuine people.

Looking at our people, who are enjoying truly independent rights and leading a rewarding life under the most superior socialist system in which the popular masses have become the masters of everything and in which everything serves the popular masses, makes us look back on the immortal, heart-warming accomplishments of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. After advancing the chuche- oriented line of building power, he has brilliantly realized it.

That the respected and beloved leader resolved the issue of building a revolutionary power of the working class in a way that corresponds to the demand of a new era of history, the chuche era, and then founded in our country a genuine people's power is a great accomplishment. This the respected and beloved leader has attained before history and the people, which is an immortal feat that will shine for generations to come.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Basing ourself on the scientific analysis of the correlations between our revolutionary duty and the social class of our country, we are advancing a chuche-oriented line of building power based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and on the united front of the broad popular masses during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The issue of sovereign power is basic when it comes to realizing the popular masses' cause of independence. It is a life-or-death matter that determines whether the revolution will triumph or fail and whether construction will be successful or not.

To correctly solve the issue of building power for whom and in what form is an important question for victoriously organizing and carrying out a struggle for building a power without any deviation. By advancing a chuche-oriented line of building power intended to build a new type of people's power that truly serves the popular masses and is based on a chuche-oriented stance, the great leader has achieved an immortal accomplishment in realizing the working class' cause of building a power.

The great leader explained that the chuche-oriented line of building a power is one built on the people's power based on the Worker-Peasant Alliance led by the working class and on the united front of the broad popular masses, irrespective of any established theories or experiences.

This line of building a power which the great leader advanced in conformity with a new historical demand and our country's reality was the most original line of building a people's power and unprecedented in history.

This line was indeed a true line of building a power which has most correctly reflected the people's desires and demands and which is capable of representing and defending the popular masses' truly independent rights and interests.

It was thanks to the great leader's chuche-oriented line of building a power that we have been able to solve the sovereignty question most correctly, without any deviation.

It was also thanks to the chuche-oriented line of building a power that during the anti-Japanese struggle and after resolutely smashing the leftist sophistry of the Soviet line, we were able to create a model for founding our people's power. We did this by establishing a new type of genuine people's revolutionary government in the guerrilla bases and liberated districts, acquiring valuable experience. It was thanks to the chuche-orient line that we were able to brilliantly achieve the founding of a truly democratic power, a genuine people's power capable of representing and defending the entire population after dealing a severe blow to the establishment of the bourgeois republic called for by rabble from all walks of life following national liberation.

The great leader's declaration of the chuche-oriented line of building a people's power was a major historic milestone that has opened the door to a completely new phase in the theory of the working class on building a power and in carrying out the cause of founding a power.

The greatness of the accomplishment of the respected and beloved leader, who has advanced a chuche-oriented line of building a people's power, lies in opening for the first time in history a unique way of building a power reflecting the inevitable demand of the developing revolution struggle in the era of independence.

How to build a people's power is a major issue that determines whether the power will be successful or not. As in all sorts of businesses, the great leader saw that the building of a people's power must be solved by the masses on the basis of the popular masses' strength.

Despite the complicated situation following national liberation, the great leader opened the eyes of the masses to the firm chuche-oriented view and stance that we should build our power on the strength of our people in conformity with our country's reality. He then rallied a broad range of masses around the flag of democracy by organizing all manner of public organizations. These are the sagacious steps that the great leader has taken to transform the work of building a people's power into work to be done by the masses themselves. This is how he has provided conditions to ensure a success from the start.

The great leader saw to it that the establishment of power was begun from the bottom up to suit the nature of our people's power and the people's political zeal that has risen high following national liberation. This original way of building a people's power, unheard of in history, enabled the popular masses to increase their political realization as the ones who are responsible for sovereign power. This has enabled the popular masses to deepen the blood ties between them and power even further, and ensures that the popular masses' will and desires in the activities related to power are amply met.

People's committees established in various districts thanks to the great leader's wise guidance and to our people's active creativity were genuine institutions of the people which correctly reflected the popular masses' will and aspirations.

Through his wise leadership to establish the people's committees in various places and to fulfill their functions and role, the great leader finally founded the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a people's power chosen, founded, and run by none other than our people in a way corresponding to our country's reality.

This was a brilliant realization of our people's ardent, longstanding hope for a government of their own.

The great leader ensured that people's committees fulfill their mission and duty as those representing the popular masses' independent rights. He ensured that they organize the popular masses' creative abilities; responsibly take care of the people's lives; protect the popular masses' independent, creative lives; and enhance their combative functions and roles. Our people, who took control of genuine people's committees for the first time in history, have become able to brighten their genuine dignity and value and to enjoy free and happy lives to their hearts' content.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has endlessly strengthened and developed people's committees, which were built in compliance with the demand of society and the developing revolution, thus making an immortal contribution to solving the problem of the people's power. The plan to consolidate and develop people's regimes, ones that carry out dictatorship based upon popular democracy, into those which carry out proletarian democracy was a creative plan unseen in the history of building regimes. Because of this independent, creative plan presented by the great leader, a proletarian-dictatorial regime that thoroughly defends the interests and demands of the working class and working people emerged for the first time in our country.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, who has endlessly strengthened and developed people's committees, the DPRK, a pan-Korean unified government representing the interests of all the Korean people, was founded in our country on 9 September 1948.

How brilliant is the name of the DPRK, which represents our people's independent rights and which thoroughly defends the people's interests! This is the one and only legitimate, independent, and genuine popular state representing all the Korean people's will and interests. When the Republic was founded, our people, as genuine masters of an independent, sovereign state, became able to independently, creatively cultivate their destinies and have powerful weapons for socialist and communist construction.

Since it was founded, our Republic has walked along the single proud road of victories and honor and is daily developing and prospering into a socialist state where the popular masses' independence and creativity are blooming fully. Through their vivid experiences, our people, who have enjoyed independent and creative lives under the warm care of a genuine popular regime to their hearts' content, feel in their hearts how superior and valuable our people's regime is.

Truly, the fact that the respected and beloved leader presented a chuche-oriented line for building a popular regime and has brilliantly carried it out is a great achievement that will be eternal and immortal for the era and history and be bright eternally, throughout all generations. We, strongly united around the people's regime under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party, will resolutely fight for the completion of the socialist cause of our style.

KCNA Reviews 11 Sep Pyongyang Press

SK1109062891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry photo-accompanied reports that the great leader President Kim Il-song received the Iranian Government delegation and the congratulatory group and delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The head of the Iranian Government delegation presented a gift to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, says the press.

Printed in the press are messages of greetings sent to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from foreign party and state leaders on the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

NODONG SINMUN reports that a work of President Kim Il-song was studied and disseminated abroad.

According to the paper, foreign mass media reported a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The press gives an account of the Seventh Asian Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 that opened in Pyongyang, a congratulatory speech delivered by Premier Yon Hyong-muk there and an account of a reception arranged by the DPRK Government for the participants in the meeting.

Papers inform the readers that a Namibian Government delegation led by Prime Minister Hage Geingob arrived in Pyongyang Tuesday and that a special envoy of the Egyptian president called at the DPRK Embassy in his country to greet the 43rd founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Eco-news of the press includes reports that the June 4 rolling stock complex manufactured an automatically unloading wagon and the Hamhung valve factory fulfilled this year's plan.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with a commentary denouncing the bellicose outburst of the South Korean puppet defence minister who opposed disarmament and stressed the need of arms buildup.

Included in the South Korean news columns of the press are reports that the South Korean authorities ordered first-line police to tighten guard of offices relating to the United States including the South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command, and peasants in Inchon opposed tax extortion.

NODONG SINMUN introduces ever growing anti-war, anti-nuke movement in South Korea and carries an article condemning the South Korean authorities' repressive offensive against the labour movement.

Foreign visitors expressed admiration at the unique socialism of Korea, the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee hosted a banquet on the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, and crewmen of foreign ships anchoring at Chongjin port held a celebration meeting, says the paper.

The paper carries reports that Comrade Fidel Castro declared an agricultural revolution is taking place in Cuba and the locomotive named after "Mao Zedong" was replaced with a new one, the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY published a commentator's article titled "Backward Flow of 'Independence of Taiwan' Must Be Checked", the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam called for educating young people to be patriotic and socialistic men and deals with the Soviet situation.

It carries an article on the U.S. imperialists' aggressive regional strategy and their Korean policy.

South Korea

IAEA Meeting Approves Draft Accord With North

SK1109132391 Seoul YONHAP in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Wednesday approved the draft of the nuclear safeguards accord between North Korea and IAEA, making one step closer to the IAEA's inspection of nuclear facilities in North Korea.

IAEA experts say, however, that there are some procedures to be settled before the actual inspection is available and North Korea's voluntary cooperation would be essential.

The procedures include formal signing of the accord by the North Korean Government and ratification of it by the North Korean parliament, they said.

The IAEA plans to begin the inspection process right after it was informed by North Korea of its ratification and a first inspection could be possible in early 1992 provided that North Korea does not delay the procedures, they said.

Even after the accord takes effect, it would be possible for North Korea to delay the actual inspection by rejecting the inspection officials sent by the IAEA, the experts said.

A delay would be inevitable if North Korea refused to accept inspectors of IAEA and asked the international agency to send others, they pointed out.

The purpose of the safeguards agreement is to prevent non-nuclear countries from using their nuclear facilities to produce atomic weapons and the IAEA will examine all nuclear materials and facilities to find out whether they are used for military purposes, they said.

North Korea is suspected of operating nuclear reprocessing facilities, which are directly related to the production of nuclear weapons, and the IAEA inspection, if realized, will focus on these points, according to the experts.

They said the inspection, however, cannot fully guarantee peaceful use of nuclear materials as was in the case of Iraq.

Seoul Concerned About Tokyo's Recognizing North

SK1109064891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0504 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea was concerned that Japan is likely to recognize North Korea soon after it is made a member of the United Nations next week, according to the Foreign Ministry Wednesday.

Tokyo notified Seoul through diplomatic channels last week that it was considering "implied recognition" of Pyongyang, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said.

"We have, and we will continue to ask Tokyo that it be prudent in taking such an action, in full consideration of North Korea's opening of its nuclear facilities to outside inspection and progress in inter-Korean dialogue," the official said.

The Ministry will call a senior Japanese diplomat in Seoul Wednesday afternoon to explain to them Korea's position and also deliver messages through the Korean Embassy in Japan, he said.

"There is continuing legal debate on whether U.N. entry automatically means recognition of the new member. The position on the matter differs from country to country," he said.

"The United States keeps U.N. entry and recognition separate. For Europe, entry automatically means recognition. Japan's position has been somewhat in the middle.

"Tokyo's recognition of Pyongyang should not be considered strictly in legal terms. We are aware that implied recognition is a natural step as the two countries are engaged in negotiations for diplomatic normalization.

"But we ask why Japan should take such a step at this particular point, considering, for example, Pyongyang's unilateral delay of the fourth round of inter-Korean prime ministers' talks," the official said.

North Korea, citing the cholera epidemic in the South, has rescheduled the inter-Korean talks from late August to October.

North Korean Official Due To Visit Thailand in Oct

SK1009084091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—North Korea's vice prime minister in charge of culture and art will visit Thailand in late October with the Pyongyang acrobatic troupe, a reliable source at the North Korean Embassy said Tuesday.

Chang Chol, 85, will stay the third week of October to discuss cultural swaps and the acrobats will tour Thailand for 45 days, he said.

Pyongyang, shaken by the collapse of communism in the West and by South Korea's normalization of ties with the Soviet Union, is going all out to improve relations with Southeast Asian nations, diplomats here say.

North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk visited Bangkok in late January just after the opening of the resident embassy. Yon also visited Indonesia at that time.

Chang, a graduate of Japan's Meiji University, is in charge of culture and art in North Korea. He became vice prime minister in May 1990.

North Urged To Negotiate Reunification Formula

SK1109042591 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0300 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Choe Ho-chung, deputy prime minister and Unification Board minister, has proposed to the North Korean side that responsible persons in authority in the North and the South open-mindedly negotiate with each other to achieve reunification, which is the supreme task of the nation.

Choe Ho-chung said in a statement issued on the occasion of the second anniversary of the release of the Korean commonwealth unification formula that, even 45 years after the country's division, it is regrettable that the North and the South have not held a sincere discussion about a reunification formula.

Deputy Prime Minister Choe Ho-chung said that to achieve reunification for national reconciliation and unity, the obsolete attitude of slandering the nation and the inhumane attitude of blocking the visits of the separated families should be corrected as soon as possible.

Seoul Mayor Favors Exchanges With Pyongyang

SK0609115191 Seoul YONHAP in English 1139 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 6 (YONHAP)—The Seoul city government will study ways to promote exchanges with Pyongyang in an effort to contribute to the improvement of overall relations between South and North Korea.

Asked by City Council members whether he was considering exchanges and cooperations between Seoul and Pyongyang, Seoul Mayor Yi Hae-won said, "we will push for them in consultation with the central government."

He said his municipal government would work out all available ways to promote exchanges with the North and recommend them to the central government.

South, North Promote Joint Ventures, Trade

SK1109064391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea are promoting joint ventures that combine Southern technology with Northern manpower and increasing direct trade, sources at the Trade and Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

South Korea wants the joint ventures to focus on labor-intensive tasks such as stuffing or assembly of electronic goods. North Korea hopes they will produce consumer products.

Both agree the factories will be in the North and use the South's technology and raw materials and the North's labor, the sources said.

In the fisheries field, negotiations are under way on North Koreans using South Korean fishing boats and fuel.

During the first eight months of this year, the government issued 60 permits for South Korean businessmen to contact their North Korean counterparts and more than half involved joint ventures, the sources said.

Both halves of the peninsula are almost in agreement on the South's supplying electric apparatus, construction materials and color television sets for mammoth buildings under construction in the North.

The government is moving to allow the shipment of 30 million U.S. dollars worth of electric goods, color television sets and construction materials to North Korea next month, the sources said .

The two sides are also near a consensus on sending sugar, soap and other urgently needed daily necessities to the North.

Businessmen who used to meet in Hong Kong increasingly hold their talks in Beijing these days, the sources said. Goods were once exchanged via agents in third countries, but they are gradually turning to deals between the overseas branches of South Korean firms and North Korean traders.

South Korean-made goods will be shipped to the North bearing the maker's name. They are currently sold to the North under false labels.

South Korea will import 300 tons of frozen yellow corvinas and 1,100 tons of frozen skate from the North before Chusok, the full moon harvest day, on Sept. 22. The South is increasing importation of cement and zinc from the North.

Inter-ministerial consultations are going on to link the South Korean port of Inchon with the Northern port of Nampo in a regular sea route and to send Southern agricultural products to the North regularly.

Two-way trade was 86 million dollars in the first half (the South imported 73.6 million dollars of materials and goods from the North and sold 12.5 million dollars worth), up 12.3 times from the same period last year.

Inter-Korean trade started in October 1988. By the end of June this year, 134 million dollars worth of goods and materials were exchanged.

The South imported 117 million dollars of zinc, gold, steel, fish, herbal medicines and coal from North Korea and exported 17 million dollars of high-density polyethlene, vinyl, textiles, high- sulfur gasoline and soap.

Exchanges Increase 'Markedly'

SK1109022491 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 91 p 8

[Text] Merchandise exchanges between South and North Korea are markedly increasing.

According to statistics from the Trade-Industry Ministry, inter-Korean merchandise trade during the first eight months of this year amounted to $124 million, up 13 times over the corresponding period of last year.

Specifically, North Korean products worth $111.5 million were brought into the South on 204 occasions compared with the $9.4 million recorded the year before.

Shipments of Southern goods to the North registered $12.5 million on four occasions in contrast with the $93,000 recorded a year ago.

Northern products which were brought into the South during the period generally comprised zinc ingots, fisheries, steel, cement and gold nugget.

First N-S Taekwondo Exchange Set for U.S.

SK1109090591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—The Korea Taekwondo Association (KTA) announced Tuesday a joint demonstration tour of the United States with the North Korean and U.S. demonstration teams to mark the two Koreas' entry into the United Nations.

KTA decided to join the Nov. 15-30 tour after consulting the Sports and Youth Ministry. The association was invited by Chung U-chin, vice president of the TAEKWONDO TIMES, a U.S. magazine about the Korean martial art, on Aug. 30.

Chung has long pushed for South-North taekwondo exchanges in cooperation with Yi Chun-ku, president of the Pan-America Taekwondo Association.

North Korea recently notified Chung of its intention to send an 11-member delegation headed by Chung Chaehun, vice-president of the North Korean Taekwondo Federation.

KTA plans to send a 24-member team made up of four officials and 20 children.

KTA is also studying measures to speed up direct exchanges between the two halves and unify the world and international taekwondo federations, led by South and North respectively, if the exchange in the United States is a success.

Steelmaker Probes U.S., Brazil for Hot Coil Dumping

SK1009085791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0529 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—Pohang Iron and Steel Co., South Korea's largest steelmaker, has launched a probe into suspected dumping of hot coil from Brazil, South Africa and the United States.

The foreign hot coil is selling at prices between 320 U.S. dollars and 350 dollars a ton including freight, below the 370 dollars for Korean hot coil, according to the Korea Iron and Steel Association. Excluding freight, the imported steel sells for between 280 dollars and 290 dollars.

Brazilian hot coil is cheapest at 320 dollars a ton including freight (280 dollars excluding freight), the association says.

Korean steelmakers are uneasy about rapid import growth this year and a deficit of 270 million dollars in the first half of the year, the first shortfall in steel since 1980.

Imports of hot coil amounted to 612 million dollars in January- June, up 31.7 percent from a year ago.

Korean Air Buys U.S., Airbus Aircraft

SK1009124391 Seoul YONHAP in English 1134 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—The Korean Air (KAL) will buy two airplanes—a Boeing 747-400 and an Airbus 300-600R—this month to fly them on its American and European routes, company officials said Tuesday.

KAL will introduce the B747-400 jet at 130 million U.S. dollars on Sept. 17 and the A300-600R at 70 million dollars on Sept. 28.

The B747-400 jet to be delivered this month will be the seventh of its type in KAL's hangar. The company introduced its first B747-400 jet in June 1989.

KAL plans to increase its B747 fleet to 35 planes by 1999.

Meanwhile, KAL will use one of its B747-200 planes for freight transportation from Sept. 17 to meet an ever-growing demand.

KAL now has 77 aircraft of various types, including B747-400, MD11, and A300-600R, flying to 50 cities of 23 countries. It will have 120 planes after 2000.

'Economic War' With Japan Viewed

SK1009020791 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 91 p 8

[From the "News in Review" column by deputy economic editor Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] "....As the United States forces Japan out of American market and indeed, closes off the rest of hemisphere to Japanese trade, and as Europe raises barriers in order to protect its internal cohesion, Japan will find itself in a position where it will have to create its own regional market. Not accidentally, that market will be the old Greater East Asia Co-Properity Sphere...The Japanese will ultimately need an armed force that can carry out the following options: the ability to land and maintain forces on the Korean peninsula and on either the Chinese or the Soviet coast simultaneoly....Thus, as with most great wars, the coming, second U.S.-Japanese war will occur in spite of the best intentions of all concerned...."

This story is the conclusive part of "The Coming War With Japan," a best-selling book in the United States and Japan, foretelling the outbreak of a second Pacific war between the two economic giants in 20 years.

George Friedman, a professor at Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, and Meredith LeBard, an Australian-born professor at Harrisburg (Pa) Area Community College reached a surprising conclusion that the worsening trade relations between the two Pacific powers will escalate into military conflict in the next two decades.

With the collapse of Soviet communism, ideological war is out of date. A new era is unfolding and a cut-throat scramble for bigger shares of the global economic pie is inevitable. "The Coming War With Japan" is now provoking enormous debate in both the United States and Japan as to its possibility.

Regardless of whatever conclusions the debate may produce,the rapidly-changing international circumstances are enough to lead the people into thinking that the war scenario is becoming a reality.

Worthy of note in the scenario is Korea's involvement in the war. Korea could become the first area of conflict because of the American military presence on the peninsula and its geographical proximity to Japan.

The disintegration of the Soviet republcis following the collapse of 74 years of communism illustrates the transition of the world's political structure from bipolarization to monopolarization led by the United States. The weakening of Soviet pwoer may undisputably give Japan and unified Germany a greater say in international politics. In particular, voices of concern have been heard of late over the possibility of Japan emerging as a great military power.

JANE'S DEFENSE WEEKLY, a British magazine specializing in military affairs, pointed out in its recent issue that Japan has been growing as a major military power in the Far East through the rapid modernization of its

Self-Defense Forces and its joining of the United Nations' peace-keeping operations (PKO) will pave the way for Japan to become one of the greatest military powers in the world. Japan's prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who had sent minesweepers to the Gulf, pledged to contribute to world peace-keeping. Japan has not yet taken out its hidden cards, although it seems to have something to say to the Soviet Union in regard to territorial problems. Nonetheless, the likelihood of Japan returning to its old militarism cannot be ruled out, observers view.

Korea was the greatest victim of Japanese militarism, which put it under colonial rule for 36 years. Now, the specter of Japanese domination is about to loom again on the horizon. Apparently oblivious of the untold atrocities committed by Japan, Koreans have been deeply caught in Japanesesque culture. They have become "Japanized" at a fast pace. Japanism is in sight everywhere. Korean babies confront "ajapan" as soon as they are born. They grow up with Japanese-made milk bottles and diapers. Then they become students, they walk on streets with Walkman tape recorders. They are soon accustomed to reading Japanese comics. As they became grown-ups, they drink and sing at karaoke pubs, and play golf with the Japanese clubs.

Riding on the wind of market opening, Japanese products have been rushing here and are selling like hotcakes. The electronics shopping center in Yongsan and major department stores in Seoul are flooded with Japanese-made home appliances.

More deplorable is the penetration of commercial activity such as "pyramid-style" marketing skills, a sort of multi-step tactic that promotes marketing capitalizing on consumers' speculative psychology, thereby overcharging the final purchasers. Korea belatedly drafted bills to discourage this Japanese-originated speculative commercial transaction.

The Pacific war scenario tells of an armed conflict on the Korean peninsula in 20 years. But the economic war has already started with Japan. Korea's trade deficit with Japan has widened at a fast pace, accounting for more tha 70 percent of the total shortfall. It is no exaggeration to say that Korean trade is nothing but a commercial activity of pouring hard-won money into Japan. Whenever bilateral talks between Korea and Japan have been held at both the government and private level, the Korean side has called for economic co-prosperity based on the spirit of partnership, demanding the transfer of Japan's updated technology. It has been three decades since Korea spitted out its rustily-worded demands for co-prosperity.

It may be foolish for Korea to expect something from Japan. What is urgently needed this time is not demanding something from Japan but learning from it. How has Japan, devoid of natural resources, accumulated its enormous national wealth? Diligence and never-ending innovation in technology and managerial skill are the very answers to this qeustion.

ROK, Mongolia Agree To Sign Aviation Accord

SK0809014991 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Sep 91 p 3

[Text] Korea and Mongolia have agreed to sign a bilateral aviation accord to open direct flight services between the capitals of the two nations, the Transportation Ministry said yesterday.

The agreement is expected to be initialed when Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat visits Seoul in October at the invitation of President No Tae-u, ministry officials said.

At the talks last week at the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaatar, they said, both countries reached basic agreements on the framework of the proposed accord, including the air route.

Even if the accord is signed, however, the ministry officials said, Korean airlines will not be able to open flight service to Ulaanbaatar until Korea signs a similar agreement with China.

Though Korean flights bound for Mongolia have to fly through Chinese airspace, they noted, there is still no arrangement for Korean planes to use Chinese airspace.

The years-old talks with China to open direct regular flight service between the capitals of Korea and China have stalled because of what Korean officials called "absurd demand" by Chinese side.

The Korean Government wants to open direct flight service between Seoul and Beijing. But the Chinese side demanded that the air routes be opened between Seoul and Chinese cities other than its capital, such as Shanghai and Tianjin, apparently because of its relations with North Korea.

In another "excessive" request, the ministry officials said, the Chinese side also demanded that it be allowed to be given ground control rights as far as to the western edge of the Korean peninsula.

The Korean ministry officials predicted, however, that China is expected to change its attitude and to put forth reasonable demand once South and North Korea are simultaneously admitted into the United Nations this fall.

Opening of direct flights service with China and Mongolia will also allow Korean planes to fly to Europe in the shortest possible route, the ministry officials said.

The flight through China and Mongolia will cut the flight time between Korea and Europe by at least one and a half hours, they said.

Meanwhile, Korea will have aviation talks with Brazil this week in Seoul to discuss opening of direct flight services between the capitals of the two nations, the ministry said.

Even if the two countries sign the accord, the ministry officials said, Korean airlines will not begin the service until the United States will give them the right to fly beyond the U.S. cities.

At the moment, Korean planes are prohibited to fly beyond the United States to any destination according to the Korea-U.S. aviation accord which permits U.S. airlines to fly beyond Korean cities to any destination.

Bilateral Trade Issues Discussed With Danish Ministers

SK0909023691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—The trade ministers of South Korea and Denmark will meet here Tuesday to discuss bilateral trade, ministry officials said Monday.

Trade and Industry Minister Yi Pong-so is expected to call for Denmark's sustained cooperation in shipbuilding, relaxation of anti-dumping rules by the European Community and participation in the 1993 Taejon international exposition, they said.

Danish Industry and Energy Minister Anne Birgitte Lundholt is expected to request Korean investment in her country and liberalization of the agricultural, livestock and dairy markets, they said.

Korea exports ships, containers, and textile, electric and electronics products to Denmark, and imports machinery, dairy and agricultural and livestock products, including pelts.

Two-way trade in 1990 was 460 million U.S. dollars and Korea's exports and imports increased, 123.6 percent to 200 million dollars and 61.6 percent to 130 million dollars respectively, in the first half of the year.

Ssangyong Corp. Sells Iran $7 Million of Tires

SK0909062691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0449 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—Ssangyong Corp., trading arm of South Korea's Ssangyong Group, will export 7 million U.S. dollars worth of tires to Iran, sources said Monday.

Ssangyong won international bidding placed by the Iranian Government to supply 20,000 tires for industrial use last month and will complete shipment next year, according to the sources.

Ssangyong last year sold 5 million dollars of tires to Iran.

Egyptian Mission To Buy Buses for Military

SK1009091691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0655 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—An Egyptian buying mission arrived in South Korea on Tuesday and during its stay will sign a contract to buy 500 mini-buses to be used for military purposes.

The Egyptians will also meet with officials from the Defense and Foreign Ministries.

Egypt purchased 420 buses when a delegation was here in June.

Aviation Talks With Brazil Underway

SK1009031891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Brazil opened talks here Tuesday to conclude a bilateral aviation agreement, which probably will be formally signed in six months.

The two sides will discuss the proposed draft of the agreement and general concerns about the opening of routes and are expected to initial the proposed pact during the talks lasting three days.

Seoul has pushed for conclusion of a Korea-Brazil aviation pact since acquiring the beyond-right flight to one destination in Central America from next April in talks with the United States in June.

Under the proposed accord, Korean Air will fly between Seoul and Sao Paulo via a U.S. city and Varig Brazilian Airlines will extend its Sao Paulo-Tokyo route to Seoul.

Electronics Industry Said To Rank 6th Worldwide

SK1009025891 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 91 p 7

[Text] Korea's electronics industry ranked sixth in the world in 1990 with its total turnover of $24.1 billion, the Electronic Industries Association of Korea [EIAK] said yesterday.

The United States topped the 1990 list of electronics industries with the total production of $199.1 billion, followed by Japan with $188.9 billion, West Germany with $40.6 billion, France with $26.1 billion, and Britain with $26.1 billion.

In particular, Korea emerged as the world's second biggest power in the home electronics appliance sector, such as TV sets, refrigerators, and washing machines, next to Japan.

Korea's turnover in the home electronics sector amounted to $6.8 billion in 1990, compared with Japan's $32.6 billion, the United States' $6.2 billion, and West Germany's $3.7 billion.

The domestic electronics industry has also played a pivotal role in promoting the nation's exports, employment, value added production, and technology development, an EIAK spokesman said.

At the end of 1990, the number of local electronics makers stood at 6,311.

Their combined exports came to $17.2 billion in 1990, accounting for 26.5 percent of the nation's total shipments of $65 billion.

About 5,932 billion won worth of added value, or 12 percent of Korea's total value added production, was also churned out by domestic electronics companies last year.

Employment in the local electronics sector numbered 477,000 persons in 1990, representing 9.8 percent of the nation's total manufacturing employment of 4.8 million.

Electronics makers' R&D [Research and Development] spendings amounted to 831.9 billion won in 1990, accounting for 41.6 percent of the nation's total R&D investments, and their R&D manpower was 12,865 persons, representing 37 percent of the total.

Domestic electronics companies, which now exports to 183 countries, have also been active in making overseas investments, the spokesman said.

The United States was the most attractive market for domestic investors with 18 cases of investments, followed by Malaysia (8), Indonesia (8) Hong Kong (6), Thailand (6) Japan (5), the Philippines (5), China (4), and West Germany (4).

More on Banque Indosuez's Irregularities in Seoul

SK0909112791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—The Office of Bank Supervision and Examination (OBSE) may suspend Banque Indosuez's foreign exchange operations in South Korea because of the Seoul branch's irregular dealings, an OBSE official said Monday.

An OBSE investigation had found that the French bank's branch here accumulated approximately 80 million U.S. dollars through irregular dealings and lent the money to local businesses at high interest rates, Hwang Chang-ki, superintendent of the banking watchdog agency, told reporters.

OBSE began the investigation after receiving a tip that the Seoul branch bought foreign currencies from the Singapore and Hong Kong branches "at abnormal exchange rates" and converted it into the Korean won for lending to local companies.

Another OBSE official said the branch's manipulation of exchange rates and sale of foreign exchange beyond the limit set by the government violated the foreign exchange control law.

It is likely the irregularities were made at the direction of the branch manager, Jean Mallet, he said.

OBSE will issue a warning against the branch in two to three days, after the probe is completed, and is considering suspending Indosuez's foreign exchange permit.

Punitive measures were likely to be taken against Mallet and other officials involved, and the manager would probably have to be replaced, he said.

OBSE has advised other foreign bank branches here not to engage in irregular dealings and plans to map out more effective regulation of foreign exchange dealings by branches here.

Deposits Down at Foreign Banks' Branches

SK1009034691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—Deposits with foreign banks in South Korea have declined 14.5 percent since the Bank of Credit and Commerce International's [BCCI] global financial scandal hit the headlines, banking sources said Tuesday.

At the end of August, deposits outstanding at foreign banks' branches here stood at 1,637.8 billion won, down 14.5 percent from the preceding month. General deposits were down 20.5 percent at 174.5 billion won and certificates of credit down 9.8 percent at 104.1 billion won.

Labor disputes in June led to a temporary dip in deposits, which had been going steadily upward. In the first eight months of the year, deposits rose 276.9 billion won, compared to 728.1 billion won for all of last year.

BCCI's Seoul branch is undergoing liquidation.

Reportage on Merger of Opposition Parties

Key Personnel Chosen

SK1109071291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0513 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—The New Democratic Party (NDP) and the Democratic Party (DP), which officially announced their merger Tuesday, named Rep. Kim Chung-kil their floor leader Wednesday.

The new party will also be called the Democratic Party.

Rep. Kim Won-ki was chosen as secretary-general and Rep. Yu Chun-sang chief policy-maker. All three key post-holders will be registered with the Central Election Management Committee on Sept. 16.

For the 10-member Executive Council to be co-headed by NDP President Kim Tae-chung and DP President Yi Ki-taek, the NDP is pondering Yi U-chong, Park Il and Reps. Ho Kyong-man and Kim Yong-pae and the DP, Kim Hyon-kyu, Yi Pu-yong, Cho Sun-hyong and Yi Chung-chae or Rep. Yi Chol.

For party spokesman, Rep. No Mu-hyon is said to be the strongest candidate.

Reps. Yi Chol-yong, Yi Hae-chan and Kim Kil-kon, who left the NDP in June, announced Wednesday they would join the new opposition party.

In a joint statement, the three lawmakers described the NDP-DP merger as "a turning point in the history of Korean politics" and said it would provide the momentum to develop the new political climate that the public had long yearned for.

NDP and DP formed three committees to take legal steps for their merger—general affairs, party platform and policy, and party statute and regulations.

Kim Yong-sam Said To Benefit

SK1109022391 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Sep 91 p 2

[From the "News Analysis" column by staff reporter Kang Sung-chol]

[Text] The opposition merger will likely bring about many changes in interparty relations and other aspects of domestic politics.

Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung appears to have emerged stronger through the restructuring, a development that may pose a serious political challenge to the ruling party.

Some political analysts tend to believe that the merger virtually was an absorption by Kim's New Democratic Party [NDP] of Yi Ki-taek's Democratic Party, [DP] though they will "co-lead" the new party.

They reason that the NDP had nearly 70 parliamentary seats, while the DP had just 10.

The inauguration of the unified opposition party has placed the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) on the alert, making it reconsider its overall political strategies.

In particular, many DLP lawmakers elected in the metropolitan Seoul area are concerned about prospects of intensified competition. One lawmaker said, "It may be that we are in for a close race."

Upon the declaration of the merger yesterday, Kim Tae-chung dropped hints that relations between the ruling party and the opposition will no longer be the same as in the past.

He harshly criticized President No Tae-u, holding him responsible for the current economic difficulties facing the nation.

"President No should not chide his economic ministers. He himself is to blame for the economic problems," he argued.

The remark was somewhat exceptional, considering the recent conciliatory mood between the opposition leader and No.

In order to defeat the ruling party in the coming legislate and presidential elections, the new opposition party is expected to strongly attack the government regarding such issues as rising consumer prices, the growing trade deficit and corruption in government corridors.

Hearing the news of the opposition merger, ruling party officials appeared to have felt somewhat bewildered. They had long been in a confident mood since their landslide victory in local elections held in March and June this year.

They say it remains to be seen whether the unified opposition party will draw much popular support across the nation. The first test will certainly come in the next parliamentary elections.

Kim Tae-chung's NDP had been regarded as a "regional party" since it had drawn support mainly from the Cholla region.

By forging a partnership with Yi Ki-taek, the NDP leader appeared to be trying to boost his popularity in the Kyongsang provinces. Yi is a native of the Kyongsang region.

In this year's local council elections which were revived after an absence of 30 years, the NDP suffered humiliating defeats in areas other than the Cholla provinces.

The opposition merger has in effect settled some controversial issues in political circles such as whether the ruling party will promote constitutional revision in favor of a parliamentary system of government.

Many ruling and opposition politicians concur that the issue of the parliamentary cabinet format has virtually died with the opposition merger.

They reason that Kim Tae-chung, with his enhanced political strength, will push his dream of becoming president more energetically and that he is unlikely to agree to changing the present presidential system.

With Kim opposing the change, No would not be able to push constitutional amendment for a shift in the government system, they say.

Political analysts also rule out the possibility of the parliamentary electoral systems being changed from the present one-seat format to a multi-seat one.

They say the unified opposition party is unlikely to accept a multi-seat system which would only fit under a multiple party system.

The realignment in the opposition is expected to have effects on the power race in the ruling party, according to the analysts.

Ruling party Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam will be the one that will benefit most from the inauguration of a unified opposition, they say.

They allege that Kim Tae-chung's strengthened political clout will make the ruling party members unite around Kim Yong-sam, who is considered the only one in the ruling party that can match the opposition leader in political experience, clout and popularity among the voters.

Kim Yong-sam and his cohorts readily welcomed the NDP-DP merger.

Kim Yong-sam's rivals in the ruling party, to be sure, refute such a notion, arguing the opposition merger and the ruling party's selection of its next standard-bearer are completely different matters.

In the final analysis, the results of the legislative elections expected in early next year would profoundly affect the political future of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, both long-standing rivals.

Anyway, if Kim Tae-chung is put into a serious political dog house due to an election fiasco, Yi Ki-taek, 54, is certain to try to step into Kim's shoes.

Merger Termed 'Last Option'

SK1109015591 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Sep 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] The merger between the main opposition New Democratic Party [NDP] and the splinter Democratic Party [DP] will not change the present state political play immediately but will have symbolic implications for the future of Korean politics.

The NDP with 68 National Assembly seats will remain underdog in the current 13th legislature, dominated by the 215-member giant ruling party, even if all the 10 lawmakers of the DP join the new party, tentatively named the Democratic Party.

Yet both NDP and DP members, who were present at the joint conference of their bosses, appeared full of vigor and determination to triumph in the coming elections. Wiping out the depression from the humiliating loss in the June 20 local council elections, they hugged or shook hands with counterparts from the other party.

NDP floor leader Ho Kyong-man said that the new Democratic Party would launch a more aggressive offensive toward the administration backed by the majority ruling party during the ongoing regular parliamentary session, the final one for the incumbent legislators.

Under the umbrella of Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek who will be elected co-leaders in an inaugural ceremony this coming Sunday, the DP will overcome a mere regional appeal offered by each party and expand the power base to both southeastern and south-western areas, analysts said.

Kim enjoys formidable support in Kwangju and Cholla provinces, while Yi, elected six times in Pusan, has his own fortress in the southeastern Yongnam area in which Kim from Honam has been largely billed as persona non grata because of the bitter regional antagonism.

Kim, surely the only viable opposition presidential nominee, could establish a foothold in Yongnam by cashing in on the merger though Yi exposed limits to his political capacity. Pusan, hitherto regarded as an opposition fortress, was swept by the DLP [Democratic Liberal Party] apparently under the influence of its executive chairman Kim Yong-sam in the local council polls.

"I admit that the (old) Democratic Party generally failed in the Yongnam area but it showed increased support rates there. The merger will not bring us only an arithmetic advantage, but a highly geometric effect through the psychological boost, and political symbolism to further the combination," Kim Tae-chung said.

Kim's enhanced political status is, in turn, expected to be a boon to rival Kim Yong-sam of the Democratic Liberal Party, thus helping firm up two Kim's hold in the current political structure.

The No faction lacks as competent a presidential candidate as Kim Tae-chung or Kim Yong-sam with No banned from seeking another term under the present Constitution.

As Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek reaffirmed their objections to a cabinet government system just like the Kim Yong-sam faction, No's followers could be forced to give up the dream to rewrite the fundamental law and may eventually agree to reinforce Kim Yong-sam's position in the DLP, the analysts viewed.

The opposition unification, long widely seen as impossible, will further encourage more people to go to polls and build support for Democratic Party candidates.

Perhaps badly disappointed at the defeat of opposition candidates in the 1987 presidential poll in which their split has been cited as the most crucial reason for No Tae-u's victory, and also at the subsequent inactivity of oppositionists, a part of the electorate has been plunged into serious political apathy.

The vote turnout rates were slightly more than half in the March and June local council votes, a phenomenon which the opposition parties deemed as another reason for their poor performance.

The NDP-DP merger was the last option open to the two parties, urged by mass media and public opinion since the defeat, undeniable pressure from society which plunged member lawmakers into great concerns over their political fate.

Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek, initially lukewarm about the merger, were also driven by their members to give up their vested rights and ultimately yielded to the pressure.

Kim chose to boost the cause instead of enjoying unchallenged authority in the smaller NDP and Yi builds a national reputation by co-leading the largest opposition party, together with Kim.

They now have to draw members of the progressive Minjung (People) Party, which has no Assembly seat, and dissidents to beef up their party and entice widely-acclaimed state elders to carve out a fresh image of the Democratic Party as one of national appeal.

Aim To Stymie DLP Rule

SK1109020091 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Sep 91 p 8

[Editorial: "New Opposition Party"]

[Text] A new opposition party came into being under the name Democratic Party yesterday when the New Democratic Party led by Kim Tae-chung and the Democratic Party led by Yi Ki-taek declared their merger. The opposition groups are thus realigned into a virtual single party for the first time in four years after Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam failed to put up a single opposition candidate for the presidential race and parted ways to set up their own parties.

It has come after years of opposition disunion, leading to the expectation that the emergence of a bipartisan system will serve the ideals of party politics, as compared to the hitherto lopsided political lineup with a strong government party on one side and a weak and outnumbered opposition on the other. Apparently motivated to ensure their viability in the coming elections, the success of the new party will depend on its ability to enlist popular support regardless of regional differences and display united strength. In fact, opposition parties have long been remembered as a synonym for dissension and disruption, sticking to parochial and partisan interests, in the absence of consistent party policies. This must be kept in mind if the new party is really anxious to be able to obstruct a prolonged rule by the Democratic Liberal Party.

One most undesirable result of the 1987 presidential election was the antagonistic regionalism. This unsolicited bias should be solved, and the new party should become a competent force which can check the government party through policy alternatives so that genuine progress of a sound parliamentary system can be assured. Noticeable is the merger declaration that the party will endeavor to remove the concentration of wealth in a tiny number of rich people by revising tax-related laws and to promote the public land ownership concept. The party said it will foil any attempt to amend the Constitution in favor of a cabinet system, which it claims is a political gambit of the ruling camp to stay in power.

It is expected that the birth of the new opposition party will prove conducive to realizing party politics, in which a genuine debate of state affairs can be made in an unequivocal yet harmonious fashion to better promote the good of the voters. Politics can no longer afford to stand in the way of expediting our national viability.

Choe Says Government To Lead Fight on Inflation

SK0909125491 Seoul YONHAP in English 1154 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu said Monday the government will set an example to the nation in driving a belt-tightening campaign to fight inflation and red inks in the international payment balance.

"We will cut spendings to the maximum level, focusing on non-essential sectors," Choe told reporters emerging from an economic ministers' meeting chaired by President No Tae-u. No demonstrated his strong will to redress the economic situation, rebuking ministers for their alleged policy mistakes, coercive manner and incorrect forecasts.

Pay increases for government employees next year will be settled at 9.6-9.8 percent, well below the originally planned 12.7 percent, the top economic planner said. Also subject to reconsideration are plans for increasing government employees and construction of new government buildings.

Savings from the reduction will be used for expanding the social overhead capital and development of the rural communities, Choe added. The 1992 budget remains intact at 33.5 trillion won (46.2 billion U.S. dollars), up 24.2 percent from this year's.

Choe said economic ministers will meet again next week to draw up necessary measures to solve the economic difficulty. Stabilization is expected to be the main policy line.

The targeted economic growth rate will be lowered from 8.7 percent projected for the year to 8-8.5 percent. In order to contain rampant construction boom, restrictions will be taken against constructions of houses and business buildings.

Money supply is to be restrained at 17-19 percent and hopefully below the level, Choe said.

Official Denies Economic Crisis, Admits Problems

SK1109042891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0152 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, said Tuesday he did not agree that South Korea faced an economic crisis of such depth that it must control total demand.

Kim admitted, however, that structural problems had caused the trade deficit to snowball and weakened competitiveness in the manufacturing sector.

The government would never pursue a policy for a single goal without considering other economic factors such as inflation and the balance of payments, he told a meeting hosted by the Korea Foreign Trade Association.

Current economic policy, drawn up in trade-surplus years, would be replaced within the framwork of economic management when the government judged that the trade deficit could no longer be left unattended, Kim said.

Admitting the policy priority was boosting competitiveness by activating the manufacturing sector, he said it would take time to achieve the goal because of structural problems.

A belt-tightening policy had problems despite its short-term benefits of curbing inflation and improving the trade balance, Kim said, adding that it is government policy to expand infrastructure.

Seoul To Computerize Small, Medium Companies

SK0709023691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 7 Sep 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 7 (YONHAP)—The government plans to invest 200 billion won (273.97 million U.S.

dollars) during the 1992-96 five-year economic and social development plan to computerize small- and medium-sized companies.

Under a program of "internationalization, computerization and liberalization," the use of computers by small-medium companies will rise from 20 percent to 70 percent during the plan period.

A meeting chaired by Vice Economic Minister Kang Hyon-uk approved the program Saturday. The vice ministers of finance, trade and industry, communications, and science and technology, as well as representatives of academic and research institutes, attended the meeting.

It was decided to use 100 billion won to complete the automation of trading procedures by the end of 1995, reducing the average processing time from 28 days to 6.6 days, and fully open Korea's value added network (VAN) market in 1994.

Computerization of manufacturing and distribution will also be pursued during the five-year period.

The government decided to expand the liberalization of the financial industry so that currency supply, interest rates and foreign exchange rates are decided by market forces.

It will encourage manufacturers to computerize their production lines and urge combined computerization of car assembly plants and parts suppliers.

Distribution companies will also be urged to build their own value added networks.

To promote the information and telecommunications industry, the government will slash communications charges for small- and medium- sized telecommunications undertakers and establish an information- telecommunication promotion fund of 200 billion won by 1995.

It will build industrial complexes exclusively for foreigners on reclaimed land to attract foreign investors and improve systems for overseas investment by Korean firms.

Cambodia

Hor Namhong Denies Switch on Genocide Issue

BK1009142491 Hong Kong AFP in English 1422 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 10 (AFP)—The Phnom Penh Government will not insist on a reference to Khmer Rouge genocide as part of a Cambodian peace settlement, Foreign Minister Hor Namhong said here Tuesday.

"I think that question was settled in Phatthaya," he said.

During peace talks last month in the Thai beach resort of Phatthaya, Prime Minister Hun Sen withdrew a demand that a United Nations-brokered peace plan for Cambodia should include a reference to the 1948 UN convention on the prevention and punishment of genocide.

But a commentary on Phnom Penh's official radio Friday renewed the demand for a reference to the 1948 convention, adding: "The danger of the return to power of the Pol Pot clique now and in the future remains everyone's concern."

"It was the commentary of the radio but not the official position," Hor Namhong told journalists following a meeting here with Thai deputy foreign minister Wichian Watthanakun.

Hundreds of thousands died during the nearly four-year rule of Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, who tried to impose a radical brand of communism on Cambodia before they were ousted by invading Vietnamese troops in January 1979.

The insistence of the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh Government on including a reference to genocide was a major sticking point early in peace negotiations, contributing to the collapse of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia two years ago.

The radio commentary had rekindled speculation that hardliners within the Phnom Penh Government, dissatisfied by the concessions made by Hun Sen, wanted to bring up the genocide issue once again.

But Hor Namhong said the main oustanding issue remained what electoral system to use to select Cambodia's new government, and added that Phnom Penh maintained that the entire country should vote as a single constituency.

The foreign minister said that as a result of recent progress in peace talks, he was "hopeful that the Paris Conference can be reconvened soon" to finalize a Cambodian peace settlement.

UNESCO Organizes Journalism Course

BK1109030891 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] On the morning of 10 September at the Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio General Directorate, a journalism course for radio transmission was opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director-general of the radio. The three-week-long course will be conducted by Professor (Givira), the UNESCO representative in Asia.

On that occasion, Comrade Kim Yin said this was the first journalism course ever granted by UNESCO to the Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio General Directorate. He profoundly thanked Professor (Givira) for organizing the course and hoped that positive progress would be achieved from the cooperation. Comrade Kim Yin urged all the trainees to pay attention to learning from the instructor and colleagues and expanding solidarity during the process of the course so as to further broaden their knowledge.

SPK Reports Activities of Commercial Bank

BK0909061691 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 9 Sep (SPK)—In the two months since its inception, Cambodia's Commercial Bank received from its customers 371,655 dollars and over 817,000 riel in deposits. It also exchanged 55,370 dollars worth of foreign currencies, accoridng to Mrs. Tal Naiim, the bank's deputy director.

She adds that the bank has fixed the interest for deposit at two percent and four percent for fixed deposit.

During the same period, the bank also established relations with 10 foreign banks based in Singapore, Germany, Paris (France), Hong Kong, Australia, Denmark, and Vietnam. It plans to expand relations with many other countries in order to facilitate the sending of money in and out of the country.

Cambodia's Commercial Bank is a mixed bank of the Cambodian Ntaional Bank and a Thai commercial bank with an initial capital of 10 millions U.S. dollars, with the Cambodia side providing 30 percent.

KPNLF Demands All Factions Accept UN Plan

BK1109080591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Bangkok, Sept 11 (AFP)—A Cambodian guerrilla group has called on all factions to accept immediately and unconditionally a United Nations peace plan so that the reconstruction of Cambodia can start without further delay.

The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) published the plea in a statement on Wednesday.

"Over the last twenty years the Cambodian people have been undergoing ordeal after ordeal," including war, famine and natural disasters, the statement said.

"The KPNLF is duty bound to plead with the other Cambodian parties to accept the Perm Five's peace plan without delay so that Cambodians themselves and the international community can bring in relief ... and help rebuild our devastated country," the statement said.

A peace plan drawn by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—was the focus of negotiations between the four Cambodian factions in Thailand last month when they agreed to cut their armies by 70 percent and to place the remaining 30 percent under U.N. supervision.

The main sticking point, which will be addressed again when leaders of the four factions meet in New York later this month, was what type of electoral system Cambodia will adopt.

The KPNLF, led by former Cambodian Prime Minister Son Sann, has taken the lead in demanding that a system of proportional representation be used, as proposed in the original U.N. peace plan.

The Phnom Penh government is demanding a single ballot constituency electoral system.

"Any arguement to alter that peace plan thereby delaying further a peaceful settlement at this particular juncture would be a crime against the lot of suffering Cambodian people," the KPNLF said in the statement.

Settlement Should Not be Modified

BK1109041791 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian Nation and People Need Great National Union Around the Supreme National Council Headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk To Promote a Comprehensive Political Solution to the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] The Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia of nearly 13 years has inflicted untold devastation on Cambodia and the nation. It has caused Cambodians to suffer; to die; to be separated from their parents, spouses, siblings, and children; to face misery and starvation; and to become refugees fleeing their beloved motherland to every corner of the world. Therefore, the entire Cambodian nation and people wish to end the systematically destructive war at the earliest date. None of them want the war to drag on any more. They believe the settlement of the Cambodian problem so far has already made significant headway with the first and second round of the Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting in the Thai city of Phatthaya and in Beijing having successively achieved the following important results:

1. To implement the cease-fire and cessation of foreign military aid;

2. To reduce every party's armed forces and their armaments by 70 percent. The remaining 30-percent of the forces will be regrouped and relocated into designated cantonments under a UN Transitional Authority [UNTAC];

3. To request and accept an UNTAC with civilian and military personnel to control and supervise the implementation of all the agreements in Cambodia; and

4. To grant Samdech Norodom Sihanouk the right to be the SNC chairman and to have the final say when a concensus cannot be reached by the SNC.

The significance of the outcomes can be summarized as follows:

1. As the UNTAC will have overall control in Cambodia, Vietnam will genuinely withdraw all its invading forces from Cambodia under UN verification. It will also no longer be able to hide its troops in Cambodia, and

2. The plenipotentiary SNC headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will be able to function and will have every right to be the sole representative of Cambodia's sovereignty and source of power in the country, thereby achieving national reconciliation among all Cambodians.

The Cambodian people enthusiastically welcome and applaud these results. With them, the Cambodian nation and people will need to promote great national union around the Sihanouk-headed SNC, without discrimination against any political persuasion. This is to enhance the settelement of the comprehensive solution already in progress based on the framework document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [Perm Five].

All friendly countries, the ASEAN states, the Perm Five, and the United Nations want to resolve and end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia at an early date to restore peace, security, and independence to Cambodia as well as peace, security, and stability to the Asia-Pacific region. As such, Vietnam and Phnom Penh should neither erect nor create stumbling blocks against an overall settlement of the Cambodian problem. Vietnam and Phnom Penh must respect and implement all the agreements already reached by the SNC. They should not and have no right to modify the agreements. They should step forward to achieve a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with the framework document of the five UNSC permanent members and the draft agreement dated 26 November 1990.

Indonesia

Attorney General's Office Bans Four Books

BK1109124091 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1047 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 11 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Attorney General's Office here Wednesday announced that it bans four books, "Ersatz Capitalism" (by Yonihara Kunio), "The Gulf War, Islam Will Regain Its Glory" (by Ashaari Muhammad and Tengku Noriah Tengku Abdullah), "Under The Red Torch, the Semarang's Sarekat Islam 1917- 1920" (by Soe Hok Gie) and "Marginal Voices."

In a decree dated September 10, 1991, the Attorney General Office stated that the four books may stir public unrest.

"Ersatz Capitalism," which is translated into Indonesian as the "Kapitalisme Semua Asia Tenggara" with Arief Budiman, a noted sociologist as an editor, is published by the LP3ES [Institute for Economic and Social Studies, Research, and Development], Jakarta.

It is feared to cause misleading perception about the government and the Armed Forces (ABRI), the office said.

"The Gulf War, Islam Will Regain Its Glory" is published by the Al Arqoam Foundation and printed by Pt. Dian Rakyat, Jakarta. It is considered capable of stirring religious fanaticism and in its turn public disorder.

The third book is written by Soe Hok Gie and published by Jakarta's Frantz Fanon Foundation. It contains teachings contradicting the Pancasila state ideology.

"Marginal Voices" mostly contains land disputes problems in Indonesia.

With the Attorney General Office's decree, those possessing the four books should immediately submit them to the authorities or the nearest Attorney Office.

Alatas on Recognizing Baltics, Central Asia

BK1009154091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1153 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 10 (AFP)—Indonesia is ready to recognize the independence of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Tuesday.

"Indonesia will recognise them. There is no problem," Alatas told reporters after being asked Indonesia's position regarding the three Baltic states.

"It is only a matter of time," he added.

The Indonesian delegation at the United Nations had been instructed to support the process of the three states joining the world body, he said.

Asked about giving recognition to Central Asian republics within the Soviet fold, Alatas said the process of independence there, unlike in the Baltic states, had not been fully resolved.

The Indonesian Islamic Solidarity Committee last week urged Indonesia and other members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference to recognise the independence of predominantly Moslem republics in Central Asia, saying they had been independent Muslim states before falling under the control of the Soviet Union.

Alatas Returns, Speaks on Nonaligned Meeting

BK1009141191 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas returned home today after attending the 10th ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] in Accra. Speaking to newsmen at Sukarno-Hatta Airport in Jakarta, he reiterated that although the NAM is giving priority to economic problems, it will continue to devote its attention to political issues.

According to Minister Alatas, the movement should also play an active role in political issues in the face of the current world situation even though NAM's main focus is on economics. The NAM should be more concrete and play a more active role in the current transitional era from superpower politics to a new world order.

According to Minister Alatas, apart from Indonesia being chosen to be the chairman of the movement for the 1992-95 period and to host the next summit, delegates at the conference also expressed the hope that Indonesia can successfully organize the summit that will take place in Jakarta next year.

The four-day ministerial conference of the NAM in Accra was attended by 102 member countries.

Minister Interviewed on Beijing Trade Talks

BK1109052091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Telephone interview with Trade Minister Arifin Siregar at Beijing's Sheraton Hotel by station correspondent Kabul Budiono at Jakarta's RRI Station on 10 September]

[Excerpt] [Budiono] Sir, can you tell us about the outcome of the two-day Indonesia-PRC Joint Committee meeting, which ended in Beijing yesterday afternoon?

[Siregar] First of all, I would like to say that both official talks between government leaders and the nonofficial ones between businessmen were held in a very cordial atmosphere. We got the impression that the PRC side is very keen on boosting bilateral economic relations and is willing to take steps towards such an objective. This is reflected in the great number of contracts and memorandums of understanding signed by businessmen of both countries covering several areas of trade and investment, the unofficial value of which is about $900 million [U.S. dollars]. One of the most important projects is a joint venture to build a $500 million pulp and paper factory. The remaining contracts include Indonesia's exports to the PRC.

However, before we left for the PRC, we made it clear that we had no target on how many contracts to sign as we believed our current mission is a major one which will pave way for further bilateral relations. What is important is that this mission be followed by better and smoother cooperation in the future. Having signed many contracts now, it will of course be much better for us.

[Budiono] You said earlier there are altogether nine contracts and memorandums of understanding. Will you elaborate on them?

[Siregar] Well, some of them involve agricultural deals, namely the PRC side has agreed to buy our rubber, coffee, palm oil, and cocoa. Other deals include construction projects.

[Budiono] Is it true that during the talks both sides discussed the planned opening of representative offices in Beijing and Jakarta to facilitate bilateral trade relations?

[Siregar] Indeed, the PRC side proposed opening a representative office. We basically agreed with the proposal, but this must of course be in line with our government's policy.

[Budiono] Sir, perhaps there are other things which listeners nationwide would like to know such as the balance of payment and efforts to cope with trade obstacles such as shipping and unnecessary tariff duties?

[Siregar] According to our statistics, we had a trade surplus of about $180 million in 1990 because our exports were greater than our imports from the PRC. But we are also aware of trade conducted through third countries like Hong Kong. If this is included, it seems that we have more or less an equal balance of payment. We stressed this fact at our first meeting yesterday. What is important is that both sides should boost their exports and imports and an equal balance of payment should ideally be achieved. It is also important for businessmen from both countries to get to know each other and this is exactly one of our main objectives in visiting the PRC. [passage omitted]

XINHUA Allowed To Open Jakarta Bureau

BK1109093391 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 4 Sep 91 p 3

[Text] Jakarta (JP): The government has issued a permit for the Chinese News Agency XINHUA to open a bureau here.

Kosky Zakaria, director of the Ministry of Information's office in charge of press management, told THE JAKARTA POST here yesterday that the Chinese Government applied for the permission in March through the Foreign Ministry. The information ministry granted the permit in May.

However, this did not mean that XINHUA would start operating here soon, he said. The agency has yet to apply for permits for the journalists it wants to post in Indonesia.

"Up to now the Chinese Government has not yet applied for the journalists' permits," Kosky said, adding that the news agency planned to send two journalists to operate its bureau here.

According to administrative procedures, he said, foreign news agencies have to apply for permits for both their bureaus and their journalists before they could operate here.

The applications have to be sent to the Foreign Ministry before the Information Ministry can process them. "We have held consultation with various related institutions here," Kosky said. "And the authorities in those institutions did not object to XINHUA's plan to open its bureau here."

They refused to give any details about the institutions consulted.

Detained Taiwanese Ships To Get Sailing License

BK0209100491 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0727 GMT 2 Sep 91

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 02 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Directorate General of Sea Communications plans to immediately issue sailing licenses (SIB) for 27 Taiwanese vessels being held at Sunda Kelapa Port, North Jakarta.

The directorate's spokesman, Sukardi, said here on Saturday the SIB's expiry date would be adjusted to the expiry date of the vessels' fishing licences.

The Taiwanese vessels, whose fishing licenses were issued by the Directorate General of Fishery, would have to meet certain requirements before being able to obtain the SIBs, he said.

The SIBs are to be issued to help overcome the ban on the 27 ships against sailing.

The directorate general is to ask the Indonesian Classification Bureau (BKI) for assistance to find out whether the Taiwanese vessels, which were chartered by a national company, meet the requirements for obtaining a SIB.

According to Director General of Fisheries Mokhtar Abdullah, this company had paid the fee to operate the ship for one year.

I have no authority to stop them from sailing because they have paid the fee in accordance with the fishing license rule, Abdullah said.

But experts have said the issuance of the fishing licenses for the 27 vessels is against national and international laws because it was issued merely because they paid the fee.

Philippines

Controversy, Comments on Bases Treaty Continue

Some Senators 'Softening' Position

HK1109022991 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Senator Jose Lina Jr. has disclosed that a senator has expressed willingness to withdraw his antitreaty stand after he met with President Aquino in the Senate. Lina made the disclosure in a speech before the probases rally. Lina said the senator will surely change his position if the Constitution is amended to allow the holding of a referendum and let the people decide on the bases issue.

At the same time, Senator Lina said some antibases senators are softening their positions after the rally yesterday. He expressed the belief that the government will soon obtain the Senate's approval to ratify the new bases treaty. According to Lina, the five senators who are against the treaty may be convinced to ratify the treaty if the people approve it in a referendum. This, Lina said, will mean that the five hardline senators may agree to a technical yes.

Abadia Gives Assurance of No Coup

HK1109020091 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 11 Sep 91 pp 1, 2

[By Ernesto Tugaff Jr]

[Text] The military will not stage a coup d'etat even if the Philippine Senate rejects the RP [Republic of the Philippines]- U.S. bases treaty.

This assurance was given yesterday by Armed Forces chief of staff General Lisandro Abadia amid persistent talks that the military might initiate a putsch in the event of non-passage of the treaty now pending before the Senate. Earlier, the foreign affairs committee of the upper chamber voted to recommend the rejection of the treaty, 12 to 11, to the Senate.

Earlier, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] had made known its stand that the modernization of the various branches of the military was highly dependent on the continued stay of the American military facilities in the country. The AFP high command said that the internal and external security of the Philippines would be compromised especially with the withdrawal of the U.S. facilities at Clark and Subic.

"We guarantee you that there will be no coup," Abadia assured newsmen in a hastily called press briefing yesterday at Camp Aguinaldo even as he made a last-ditch appeal to the anti-bases senators to reconsider their stand on the controversial treaty.

Abadia also made known the AFP's stand that the anti-insurgency being waged by the military against leftists and ultra-rightist elements would be affected by the rejection of the treaty because equipment as well as training of the military were dependent on the assistance being extended by the U.S. through the Mutual Defense Pact.

A somber looking Abadia was joined by the commanders of the three major commands of the AFP and their dissatisfaction over the rejection of the treaty by the committee of foreign affairs was evident. The AFP chief said that he hoped the Senate reconsiders its earlier position. At this point, however, rejection of the treaty appears imminent.

Several solons had criticized the AFP leadership, including newly-appointed Secretary of Defnese Renato de Villa, for openly advocating for retention of the bases. The members of the legislature said that the miltiary should not interfere with policy decisions and should remain apolitical.

Senators Comment on Rally Effects

HK1109060391 Quezon City MALAYA in English 11 Sep 91 pp 1, 2

[By Romy Tangbawan and Cris Larano With Didi Dolorcon and Shalom Mapagu]

[Text] President Aquino's "hardsell" for ratification of the new bases treaty, dramatized by her march to the Senate yesterday, appears to have further hardened the position of anti-bases senators.

"The rally only hardened our resolve to vote against the treaty," said Senate Minority Floor Leader Juan Ponce Enrile (NP) [Nacionalista Party].

"Numbers do not decide the validity of an issue. Definitely, this rally has not changed my position," said Sen. Aquilino Pimentel Jr (PDP-Laban) [Pilipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength].

Sen. Ernesto Maceda (PMP) [Party of the Pilipino Masses] dismissed the rally as "a good show" that failed "to recapture the spirit of 1986."

Sen. Rene Saguisag (LP) [Liberal Party] said it is unlikely that the anti-bases senators' positions would change because of the rally. "Our minds are already made up," he said.

The senators, led by Senate President Jovito Salonga (LP), also rejected an appeal made by President Aquino that the Senate immediately act on a bill calling for a referendum on the treaty.

The bill, signed by 11 pro-bases senators, proposes the holding of a referendum 90 days after the Senate rejects the treaty.

The President made the appeal in her one-and-a-half hour meeting with senators in Salonga's office. She was accompanied by Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr., and other LDP [Struggle of Filipino Democrats] congressmen.

Mrs. Aquino instead got a polite lecture from Salonga, who explained to her that the Senate is a "collegial body" which cannot just consent to a proposal considered by some as a "violation of the Constitution."

"We cannot violate the Constitution," Salonga said citing Section 25, Article 17 of the charter which he said provides that a national referendum could be called for the ratification of the treaty only if the agreement is concurred in by the Senate.

Pelaez then suggested that five of the anti-bases senators register a "technical yes" vote so the treaty could be considered ratified.

The 12 anti-bases senators objected to Pelaez's proposal.

Saguisag, describing it as "hypocritical," said in an interview after the meeting: "Are we going to fool ourselves? Are we going to fool the Filipino people?

Saguisag also suggested the use of "people's initiative" in calling a referendum.

Under the Constitution, amendments can be introduced either by a proposal voted on by three-fourths of all legislators, a constitutional convention, or "people's initiative."

The "people's initiative" is a petition by at least 12 per cent of the registered voters, of which every legislative district must be represented by at least 3 per cent of voters in that district.

Sen. Wigberto Tanada (Ind.) said: "I listened but I was not convinced. I cannot change my stand."

Pimentel described the proposal as a "non-starter." This is a no go," he said.

Sen. Orlando Mercado (LP) said: "I don't think it is an acceptable modality. They antis will not go for this."

"As the Americans would say, 'Perish the thought,'" he added.

Sen. Agapito Aquino (Bandila) [People's Unity in Spirit and Aim] said: "They have to find five from among us antis who will cast a conditional 'Yes.' Certainly, it will not be me."

Senate President Pro Tempore Sotero Laurel (NP) also opposed the proposed compromise on constitutional grounds.

Maceda also rejected the proposal saying, "I have become a hardliner."

But Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. said majority of the senators are agreeable to the proposal, saying"...it was indicated that a way should be formulated to fulfill the need to hold a referendum to let the people decide the bases issue."

Mitra said no less than Salonga expressed willingness to discuss the bill seeking the referendum, if only to find out if it violates the Constitution. [sentence as published]

The Senate will start today floor deliberations on the resolution endorsing the rejection of the treaty, which was reported out by the Senate committee on foreign relations after getting a simple majority vote of 12.

Sen. Edgardo Angara (Ind.), a leading pro-bases senator, reiterated his previous observation that the position of his anti-bases colleagues would not change, leaving hopes only through a favorable ruling by the Supreme Court later for their referendum proposal.

Enrile said "it appears that President Aquino does not understand the Constitution which she campaigned for."

"Our responsibility is a political responsibility not to President Aquino or to a segment of society but to the Filipino people," he said.

Enrile also told his 11 anti-treaty colleagues not to be cowed by Mrs. Aquino's threats because "I am confident that history will vindicate us."

Commenting on President Aquino's speech during the rally, Enrile said: "It's an out-burst of passion and emotion but it could not change anything."

Sen. Joseph Estrada (PMP) described the rally "not as people's power but hakot [mobilization]-power," saying Mrs. Aquino is resorting to the tactics used by the late President Marcos, the same tactics she has condemned.

"The administration should account for the taxpayers' money it used in herding people to the rally. Huway nilang sabihin na wala silang ginamit na pera ng taongbayan. Gumamit sila ng maraming Metro Manila Transit [Don't tell us that they did not use the people's money. They used a lot of Metro Manila Transit Buses]," he said.

Maceda said Mrs. Aquino "tried very hard to recapture the spirit of 1986 ... but after five years of hardship due to her own incompetence, the spirit of 1991 is no longer listening."

Maceda added the rally "was a good show for (Olongapo Mayor) Dick Gordon and (teenage) actress Manilyn Reynes."

Sen. Aquilino Pimentel (PDP-Laban) said it was "pathetic" to see the President leading the rally.

Sen. Wigberto Tanada (Ind.) said the rally and Mrs. Aquino's march to the Senate "does not help at all in our collective quest for unity."

The senators also reacted sharply against the statement of Gen. Lisandro Abadia, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, that the anti-bases senators are using the line of the National Democratic Front [NDF].

"It's not true. Who's toeing the NDF line? We are acting on our own, on what we believe is for the national interest," Enrile said. Acting Defense Secretary Renato de Villa, who was among those who marched to the Senate, supported Abadia's statement, although he clarified the senators were "not necessarily leaning toward the left."

But when asked whether the withdrawal of the U.S. bases would mean a victory of the rebel New People's Army [NPA], De Villa said: "It will help strengthen them only in the psy-war aspect."

He also allayed fears of a military coup if the treaty is rejected, adding the removal of U.S. support will not mean the downfall of the armed forces.

Brig. Gen. Thelmo Cunanan, chief of the National Capital Region Defense Command, also said whether the treaty is rejected or not, the armed forces will always continue to function.

"We don't see how it (removal of the U.S. bases) will strengthen the NPA," he said.

Pimentel said the AFP generals "failed to comprehend that the fundamental issues here do not involve any ideological tag."

"Obviously those at the head of the AFP were not able to modernize the organization because some of them think like adolescents even if they are nearing retirement," he added.

Maceda allayed fears raised by some generals that the AFP's modernization program would be set back by the rejection of the treaty since it will be deprived of funding from the U.S. government.

Other developments:

—The Commission on Elections said if a national referendum will be held, it should be conducted six months before the May 1992 polls so the body would have enough time to prepare personnel and funds.

—Rep. Pablo Garcia (LDP, Cebu) asked the Supreme Court to stop the Senate from voting on the treaty until such time both chambers of Congress have decided on whether to require that the treaty be ratified by the people in a referendum.

Supreme Court Justice Marcelo Fernan said the court might convene en banc today to discuss Garcia's petition.

Treaty Rejection Resolution Filed

HK1109085391 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Sep 91

[By Restie de Quiros with Ed Espiritu]

[Text] Antibases senators within the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations led by Senator Wigberto Tanada formally filed before the Senate Resolution No. 1422 calling for the rejection of the signed Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security.

In his sponsorship speech, Senator Tanada asked his colleagues in the Senate to support the nonconcurrence resolution.

[Begin Tanada recording in English] Let us not concur with this treaty because, like the 1988 Manglapus-Schultz Memorandum of Agreement, it continues to wantonly violate the constitutional ban on nuclear weapons. But not only that, Mr. President. The treaty ignores the Senate's consistent stand in the bills and resolutions that (does) back in accordance with our nuclear-free pro-peace, pro- people Constitution [as heard] which would strengthen our traditional relations of friendship with the United States in the educational, cultural, scientific, and technological spheres. [end recording]

Following this, Tanada also stressed in his speech that the Philippines will survive and can prosper even without the U.S. military facilities in the country. He also pointed out that the rejection of the treaty by the Senate will serve as the vehicle for the historical end to the 400-year-stay of the foreign military in Philippine territory.

Pro-Bases Senators Express Dismay

HK1109125991 Hong Kong AFP in English 1227 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Manila, Sept 11 (AFP)—Filipino senators who favor a U.S. military presence in the Philippines expressed dismay Wednesday over Washington's refusal to reopen talks on Subic Naval Base, saying it signalled the demise of the new base treaty.

U.S. President George Bush said Tuesday that Washington had made its "best offer," and "there will be no change on the part of the United States" after the Philippine Senate voted 12-11 in a preliminary ballot on Monday to reject the new 10-year U.S. lease on Subic.

U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney reiterated his country's readiness to pull its troops and facilities out of the installation and relocate them elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific after the current agreement runs out Monday.

The U.S. officials' remarks "sealed the fate of the treaty and foreclosed any chance that some of the senators who signed the resolution not to concur could be persuaded to change their stand," said Senator Edgardo Angara, one of 11 who voted for a resolution to ratify the base treaty.

"We should now accept the reality that the treaty is dead," he added.

The Senate began floor debates Wednesday on the endangered agreement. The final vote is expected either Friday or Monday, when a mere eight negative votes or abstentions would be enough to kill it.

Bush "did not help us lose, but he did not help us win either," said Senator John Osmena, one of the main proponents of the treaty.

Senate President Jovito Salonga, the leader of the anti-treaty bloc, said defections to their side "could possibly happen" as a result.

"I won't be surprised if there are additions to the 12" anti-treaty legislators, Senator Ernesto Maceda said. "There might be 'technical no' votes if some (of the pro-treaty senators) decide to abstain during the final voting."

The debate was begun a day after a bold last-minute maneuver by Aquino, who marched on the legislature Tuesday at the head of tens of thousands of people supporting the treaty and urging opposing senators to vote "yes."

The Supreme Court Wednesday rejected a petition to stop the Senate from voting on the treaty, replying to an urgent petition by pro-bases congressman Pablo Garcia that the issue was a "political question" over which it had no jurisdiction.

Garcia had asked the court to stop the vote until the issue of whether the treaty's fate could be subjected to a referendum is resolved.

Aquino has also proposed a referendum, but the Constitution grants the Senate sole powers to ratify any treaty by a two-thirds vote, or 16 of the 23 senators.

The referendum proposal has also been weakened by Washington's declaration that it will start pulling out its troops from the country if no treaty is in place by September 16.

Anti-treaty Senator Wigberto Tanada said in a sponsorship speech for a final resolution that the body had the historic opportunity to end four centuries of foreign military presence in this former Spanish and U.S. colony "not with guns or violence, but with the superior force of law and reason."

He was seconded by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, the lone opposition member of the body, who joined 11 members of the ruling coalition and independents in voting "no."

The treaty's opponents say it is unfair to Manila and violates its Constitution, which bans nuclear weapons from the country and renounces war.

They also belittle the 2.2 billion-dollar total aid package pledged by Washington over the life of the accord, saying it was far below what other U.S. allies get and subject to U.S. Congress approval.

"We must reject it, or history will reject us," Enrile said in a co-sponsorship speech.

Aquino tried to maintain pressure on the body Wednesday, urging city and town mayors to "talk to our senators" fighting the treaty and "tell them to listen to the voice of the people."

She also expressed optimism that the senate would agree to her proposals to hold a referendum consulting the people on the issue. "While there's life, there's hope," she said.

Tanada denounced what he called "overt threats" made by "those sworn to uphold national government authority."

He said officials who had warned that the Senate would be going against public opinion were "these same voices who have no faith in our people, who bring to the fore every ill-conceived weaknesses of the Filipino character, including the basest mercenary inclinations."

Philippine economic officials and business leaders have warned of severe problems in case of the treaty's rejection, saying access to the U.S. market could shrink and U.S. aid would be sharply reduced.

Military officials in turn warned that rejecting the treaty would weaken local troops and prolong the fight against communist insurgents.

Youth Hold Antibases Rally 11 Sep

HK1109092991 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Sep 91

[On-the-spot report by Sonny Casulla of DZRH Mobile No. 9 with Magno Matias—live]

[Text] Eighty antibases youth held a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy 30 minutes ago. While they were conducting their rally, policemen from the Western Police District [WPD] forced them to disperse. After they failed to disperse, they turned their back on the island they were standing on and started throwing tomatoes which entered the U.S. Embassy compound.

It was also learned that one of those hit by many tomatoes was Corporal Capacete of the Bomb Disposal Unit of the WPD. At this very moment, the men of WPD are still here in front of the U.S. Embassy, and some are also deployed in areas surrounding the embassy.

Laurel Supports Bases Campaign

HK1109093191 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel is reportedly ready to lead the referendum campaign regarding the bases treaty should the Senate outrightly reject the agreement.

According to Professor Ike Gutierrez, spokesman of Vice President Laurel, a referendum should be conducted so the people can be directly consulted on the signed agreement since the future of the country depends on this. Here is an excerpt of Ike Gutierrez's statement:

[Begin Gutierrez recording in English; in progress] ... that he is willing to spearhead the referendum campaign in favor of the new Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Military Bases [Treaty] once the treaty is rejected by the Senate. [end recording]

New Proposal Submitted to Senate

HK1109115891 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Sep 91

[By Restie de Quiros of DZRH Unit No 8—italicizde passages in English]

[Text] The pro-bases senators submitted today a third alternative to rescue the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security from being rejected by the majority of senators after they rejected the two compromise proposals submitted yesterday by President Corazon Aquino. Senators Neptali Gonzales, Edgardo Angara, and Joey Lina believe that the people, by what they call a system of initiative and referendum as stipulated in the 1987 Constitution, may still decide to reverse the possible rejection by the senators.

[Begin Lina recording] *The Senate still rejects the idea of holding a national referendum to get the people's involvement in this treaty in question. Then, the last [word indistinct] remedy for the people is to file a petition of initiative*, so it will be the people who will act on this matter. [end recording]

Following this, Lina said the government may be obligated to approve and enforce the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security with a petition which is to be signed by 10 percent of the total number of registered voters; each congressional district will be made up of 3 percent of the voters. [sentence as heard]

Maceda Comments on Referendum

HK1109121291 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Italicized passages in English]

[Text] Senator Ernesto Maceda said that it is not yet time to hold a referendum. He added that the people will only be divided further if they are consulted on the issue of the bases treaty. In an interview with Louie Beltran, Senator Maceda said the bases treaty is an emotional issue; and if the people are still going to be consulted, there might be incidents of violence and that the pro-bases groups and those who are against its retention might hurt each other. Here is part of the explanation given by Senator Maceda:

[Begin Maceda recording] *If we brought this down to municipal and barangay level* and we campaign on both sides of the issue, how many will die with this step? What kind of division will happen all over the country? *Maybe that's the reason why the Constitution left this to a smaller mature body like the Senate to decide. Because on an emotional issue like a treaty with a foreign power,* if you bring the debate to a referendum, aside from being very expensive, there will be lots of emotionalism involved. All our campaigners might get killed when they go to Zambales and Tarlac. And their campaigners, when they go to Soliman, like now in Dumaguete, or at the University of the Philippines, where there are antibases factions, fighting may occur. [end recording]

Aquino Sees 'Hope' for Referendum

HK1109101491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0948 GMT 11 Sep 91

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] President Cory Aquino stressed once more that there is still hope for the proposed U.S. bases treaty through a referendum. In an ambush interview, the president said that according to Senator Rene Saguisag, they are thoroughly studying that which is stipulated by Republic Act 6735 as one way to allow the bases treaty to pass through a referendum. The president said the Senate has not rejected the proposal to hold a plebiscite for the people to decide whether to approve or reject the bases treaty.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] Senator Saguisag has told me that they are studying Republic Act 6735, that [word indistinct] even by which we can have a referendum.

[Unidentified reporter] You said this morning, you'll try to convince five more senators.

[Aquino] No. That is with regard to the ratification. But with regard to the referendum, all that is needed is one more senator.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you continue to be hopeful that the treaty will be...

[Aquino, interrupting] Well, all this life, there's hope. [end recording]

It will be recalled that yesterday, the president proposed that five senators should vote technical yes on the treaty and leave the ratification to the people by way of a referendum. The republic act stipulates measures through which the people can invoke their right under the system of referendum on any amendment to the Constitution. However, any amendment to the Constitution such as the bases ratification issue can only be done five years after the ratification of the 1987 Constitution or on 2 February 1992.

Bid To Stop Senate Vote Rejected

HK1109111291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0957 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Manila, Sept 11 (AFP)—The Philippine Supreme Court rejected Wednesday a petition to stop the Senate from voting on a new base treaty with the United States as the final debate on the endangered agreement began.

The go-ahead came as a bipartisan majority in the Senate formally proposed the treaty's rejection five days before a final vote on the issue.

Despite a looming defeat, President Corazon Aquino expressed hope that she could save the pact.

The court, ruling on an urgent petition by pro-bases congressman Pablo Garcia, said the vote on the treaty, extending U.S. access to Subic Naval Base by 10 years, was a "political question" over which it had no jurisdiction.

Garcia had asked the court to stop the vote until after the issue of whether the treaty's fate could be subjected to a referendum is resolved.

Aquino has proposed that a referendum be held to consult the people, but the Constitution grants the Senate sole powers to ratify any treaty by a two-thirds vote, or 16 of the 23 senators. Twelve senators have publicly opposed the treaty.

The referendum proposal has also been weakened by Washington's declaration that it would start pulling its troops out of the Philippines if no treaty is in place by September 16, when the current basing agreement expires.

At the Senate, Senator Wigberto Tanada, representing the anti- treaty bloc, said in a sponsorship speech for a final resolution rejecting it that "we stand today at a crossroads in the history of the nation."

He said the Senate had the opportunity to end four centuries of foreign military presence in this former Spanish and American colony, "not with guns or violence, but with the superior force of law and reason."

He was seconded by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, the lone opposition member of the body, who joined 11 members of the ruling coalition and independents in voting against the treaty in a preliminary vote Monday.

Treaty opponents say the agreement is unfair to Manila and violates the country's Constitution, which bans nuclear weapons from the country and renounces war.

They also belittle the aid package pledged by Washington, saying it is far below what other U.S. allies get and is subject to approval by the U.S. Congress.

The Constitution requires that 16 senators must vote for the treaty, so only eight "no" votes or abstentions would be needed to kill it.

"We must reject it, or history will reject us," Enrile said in a co-sponsorship speech that kicked off the final debate.

The debate began a day after a bold last-minute maneuver by Aquino, who marched on the legislature Tuesday at the head of tens of thousands of people supporting the treaty and urging opposing senators to vote for it.

As the Senate launched its final debate, Aquino tried to maintain pressure on the body, urging city and town mayors to "talk to our senators" and "tell them to listen to the voice of the people."

She also expressed optimism that the Senate would agree to her proposals to hold a referendum on the issue. "While there's life, there's hope," she said.

Tanada denounced what he called "overt threats" made by "those sworn to uphold national government authority."

He said officials who have warned that the Senate would be going against public opinion are "these same voices who have no faith in our people, who bring to the fore every ill-conceived weakness of the Filipino character, including the basest mercenary inclinations."

But Philippine economic officials and business leaders have warned that severe problems—including sharply reduced U.S. aid and less access to the American market—would follow the treaty's rejection.

Military officials have warned that rejecting the treaty, which carries a 2.2 billion dollar security and economic aid package over its 10-year duration, would weaken local troops and prolong the fight against communist insurgents.

Senate To Hold Final Vote 16 Sep

HK1109102691 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] The Senate has agreed today to carry out the final vote on the fate of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security this coming Monday [16 September]. The Senate has decided to temporarily suspend some Senate rules to give way to an early vote on the treaty. Jojo Ismael for details:

[Begin Ismael recording] Senate Majority Floor Leader Teofisto Guingona said today that they will rush after the last hours of Monday or 16 September, before the old treaty totally expires. Guingona told Philippine Broadcasting News that the second reading of the resolution was scheduled for Friday, and the third and final reading for Monday which will be immediately followed by a vote on whether or not the Senate should ratify the treaty. [end recording]

Aquino Blamed for Treaty Rebuttal

HK1109054991 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 11 Sep 91 p 10

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco Tatad: "Paying for Past Mistakes"]

[Text] The Senate votes tomorrow on the Draft Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security between the Philippines and the United States. The confident forecast is that it will be rejected.

If it is rejected, the Aquino regime will have to ask the U.S. facilities and troops to vacate the bases by September 16. And the U.S. may or may not vacate.

If yes, it will most probably ask the Philippine government to consider the process of withdrawal to have immediately started even if its facilities and troops are still in place.

If no, the U.S. will most probably announce that under the terms of the 1947 agreement, as amended in 1966, notice of termination may be served only after September 16, 1991, and that such notice takes effect one year later.

This would provoke a constitutional crisis. We do not foresee the Aquino regime winning it.

Whatever happens there, if tomorrow the treaty is rejected, the U.S. and President Aquino would be merely reaping the fruits of their past mistakes.

Let us review those mistakes.

1. **The original sin** In 1986, the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon, in a rare instance when the two departments held a common position on the Philippines, decided that President Marcos should go, not because he had become corrupt, had a sorry human rights record and had had a couple of kidney transplants, but rather because he had become unpredictable on the bases. They supported Mrs Aquino, despite her having signed in December 1984 a document with the so-called Convenor Group committing herself to the removal of the bases. U.S. diplomats and officials made excuses for Mrs Aquino, saying what she said in private about the bases did not match that public statement.

2. **Destroying the Constitution.** One month after she acceded to power, Mrs Aquino discarded the Constitution, closed down the Batasan, sacked duly elected local government officials and at least 200,000 civil servants. All this was cheered by the U.S. who organized Mrs Aquino's international support. When she decided to replace the discarded constitution with a new one, she handpicked 48 men and women to write it, instead of

allowing the people to elect constitutional delegates. This, too, was supported by the U.S. The U.S. Embassy in Manila brought in some so-called constitutional scholars from abroad to lecture to Filipinos on the virtues of appointive drafting bodies.

The embassy assigned a political officer named Dick Holmes to monitor the deliberations of the constitutional commission. Such was his assiduity that he became known as the 49th member of the commission. Despite this, the progressive bloc in the ConCom [Constitutional Commission] managed to insert two anti-bases provisions in the draft while Mrs Aquino was on her first official visit to the United States.

The first provision proclaimed the Philippines as a nuclear-free country. The second provided that the 1947 RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement expires in 1991, despite the fact that the text of the agreement says the earliest it may be terminated by either party would be after September 16, 1992.

Informed of these two provisions by Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Mrs Aquino's immediate response was to blame Philip Kaplan, the embassy's number two man, for failing to control the show. Obviously the 49th commissioner was really just an observer limited to the gallery. Faced with a fait accompli, U.S. officials in Manila tried to minimize its real effects on the U.S. military presence by saying "we can live with it."

3. **Cheating the GAD [Grand Alliance for Democracy] candidates.** In 1987, the U.S. looked the other way when senatorial candidates of the Grand Alliance for Democracy, none of whom was ever identified with the anti-bases movement, were cheated wholesale in the first hi tech electoral cheating in the country's history. In some regions, at some point in the Namfrel count, some of Mrs Aquino's candidates got votes representing 160 percent of all registered voters, as distinguished from those who actually voted. But U.S. official spokesmen blessed those elections, despite the massive street protests denouncing the fraud, as the country's first clean elections in years.

4. **Open options policy.** While almost everyone of consequence stated a position on the bases, Mrs Aquino announced her open options policy. Instead of using her considerable influence and popularity at the time to develop political support for the position she would eventually take, she encouraged the anti-bases movement to gather strength within her own administration. This eventually annoyed U.S. officials, but in the beginning some of them covered her equivocation with praise.

5. **U.S. intervention in the coup.** Everytime Mrs. Aquino was confronted with a military mutiny—an after-effect of the precedent set by the military uprising at EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] and fruit of the policy of vindictiveness that marked her ascent to the presidency—the U.S. issued a formal statement warning the mutineers that it would not countenance her ouster by an armed group. This culminated in the persuasion flights of Phantom jets that turned the tide against the otherwise victorious coup of December 1989. Despite all this, the President refused to receive U.S. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney on his first official visit to Manila, and she got away with it without anyone on Capitol Hill denouncing the awful thing she did.

6. **Ignoring the opposition and the Senate.** When Mrs. Aquino finally decided to negotiate a treaty, she formed her official panel and position without involving the opposition or the Senate. She needed the opposition to forge a bipartisan position, the Senate to make sure she would be supported when the treaty came up for concurrence.

7. **Negotiating through the press.** When the negotiations started, Mrs. Aquino named Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus and Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon as her top negotiators. President Bush named Richard Armitage, a Patton-type character recently retired from the State Department. Both Manglapus and Armitage orated and declaimed for the newspapers, instead of doing their work quietly as diplomats.

8. **Playing with people power.** Instead of talking to the senators one by one, about the merits of the bases—and the treaty—Mrs. Aquino decided to play with people power by leading a pro-bases rally to pressure the Senate. But 12 anti-bases senators preempted her move by introducing a resolution calling for rejection of the treaty on the eve of her Luneta demonstration.

Official Confident of Safety Measures for Aquino

HK1009044991 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] On a reported attempt to assassinate President Aquino, Assistant Press Secretary Lourdes Siytangco said the Presidential Security Group has taken all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the president:

[Begin Siytangco recording in English] I can only hope that it is a hoax or is a...[changes thought] Well the president has always said that being president, she is open to a lot of things. And as to the security measures, it is [as heard] being undertaken by the Presidential Security Group in coordination with the other law enforcement agencies. I think we are confident enough that the people themselves will protect the president. That is why she feels confident of her walking to the Senate. [end recording]

Abadia on NDF Claim of Plot To Kill Aquino

HK1109142591 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] General Lisandro Abadia, Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff, filed a proposal to Congress seeking an additional 6 billion pesos each year for the budget of the military for the coming 10 years. Abadia also criticized the National Democratic Front and the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army for dissemination of propaganda saying the military is going to assassinate President Corazon Aquino in connivance with the CIA if the said bases treaty is not ratified.

Committee Approves Local Government Code

HK0609003591 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 5 Sep 91 p 3

[By Fidel Astor]

[Text] The bicameral conference committee yesterday finally signed the proposed Local Government Code which would make local government units not only mere administrators of the national government but also managers of their respective communities.

Considered one of the "impact" measures of Congress, the proposed code gives local government units more taxing powers and increased functions and responsibilities.

The document will now be forwarded to both chambers of Congress for ratification preparatory to signing into law by President Aquino.

Rep. Hilario de Pedro (LDP [Struggle of Filipino Democrats] South Cotabato), a member of the House panel, said besides the increased share in realty tax, local government units were also given regulatory powers.

These are:

—Regulation of real estate trade and business, and approval of subdivision plans of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board.
—Licensing of cockpits and cockfighting.
—Enforcement of the National Building Code.
—Franchising of tricycles.
—Classification of lands.

Abadia on Telephone Talk With Rebel Leaders

HK0709033191 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lisandro Abadia has confirmed he had a telephonic dialogue with rebel leaders ex-Army Lieutenant Gregorio Honasan and ex-Commodore Domingo Calajate last month. He issued the confirmation at the welcome rites for new generals at Camp Aguinaldo. However, Abadia said his talk with the two leaders was only brief and yielded no substantial result. In this connection, 16 more rebel officials involved in the failed December 1989 coup and October 1990 rebellion will be released from detention.

Communists Urged To Prove Cease-Fire Offer

HK0709033091 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] Defense Secretary Renato de Villa called on the communist rebels to first prove their offer for a cease-fire before the military makes any decision on the offer. This was stated by De Villa during the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on the bases treaty. This was De Villa's response to a question by Senator Wigberto Tanada what his reaction was to the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army offer for cease-fire in the event the Senate rejects the new treaty.

Manila To Send Peacekeeping Team to Iraq

HK0609024591 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Sep 91 p 1

[By Fred Lobo]

[Text] President Aquino approved yesterday recommendation of the Department of Foreign Affairs to send a 50-man contingent from the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force in Iraq.

Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon said the President's decision is in response to an invitation from the UN.

This is the Philippine contribution to the peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East," Drilon said.

The President also instructed Defense Secretary Renato de Villa and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Lisandro Abadia to ensure that the soldiers "must be recruited only from those who have volunteered for the job," Drilon said.

De Villa said that the Philippine contingent will be ready for departure before Sept. 15.

The Philippine team will be part of the Guards Contingent of the UN peacekeeping force.

To date, Austria, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Nepal, Poland and Thailand have agreed to contribute personnel to the contingent.

Thailand

Bangkok 'Most Unlikely' To Allow U.S. Bases

BK1109014691 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 91 p 1

[Text] National Security Council [NSC] secretary-general Suwit Suthanukun said yesterday it would be "most unlikely" that the Government would allow the United States to set up military bases in Thailand.

The NSC chief's personal comment followed the Philippine Senate's rejection of a new military base treaty with the US on Monday.

The US Bush administration is talking with several East Asian countries about an expanded American military presence if US forces have to leave the Philippines, according to senior US officials, AP reports.

Mr Suwit, who is retiring at the end of this month, said Thailand could not accommodate such large naval or air bases as those in the Philippines. Neither would the US find it necessary to establish any large military base in this country.

The NSC said under the current circumstances no country would offer its territory as a base for foreign military forces.

"The world is fighting only economic wars," he said.

However, the US could base its military forces on several islands in the Pacific Ocean as an alternative to the Philippines, according to Mr Suwit.

He said the US is capable of making rapid deployment of troops to any part of the world as it proved during the Gulf War.

The US officials, who asked not to be identified, said the US has been in contact with non-Philippine members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, as well as Australia, South Korea and Japan.

Besides the Philippines, ASEAN is made up of Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. It was not clear whether the United States has been in touch with all five.

Baltic States' Recognition After UN Admission

BK1109073091 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] At Government House this morning, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin answered reporters' questions on Thailand's recognition of the three republics which have declared their independence from the Soviet Union.

The foreign minister said Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, have declared independence and that the Soviet Union has already recognized their independence.

Asa said the three states will subsequently apply for membership to the United Nations at a meeting to be held late this month. When they are admitted as UN members Thailand will then recognize them, the foreign minister pointed out.

As to whether Thailand will send diplomatic missions to the new republics, the foreign minister said for the time being Thailand need not go that far as present ties are not at the level necessary for embassies to be set.

However, officials from the Thai Embassies in the countries nearby such as Denmark or Sweden may be concurrently assigned to the tasks, concluded the Thai foreign minister.

Talks With Malaysia Fail To Solve TV Problem

BK1009014591 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Sep 91 p 6

[Text] Thai and Malaysian officials have failed to resolve the problem of overlapping television frequencies in border areas, Deputy Permanent Secretary for Transport and Communications Rungrot Sipasoetsuk said yesterday.

The problem has persisted for years, affecting the Thai provinces of Satun, Songkhla, Yala and Narathiwat, he said, adding that VHF TV signals of both countries overlap on channels 5, 8, and 9.

During talks last Thursday and Friday, the Malaysian side led by Information Minister Mazlan Ahmad stood firm that Thailand take the responsibility of changing TV channels to avoid overlapping frequencies.

The Malaysian minister argued that since Malaysia's television started broadcasting in the border area first, Thai television should not have used the same frequencies there, according to Mr Rungrot.

Mr Rungrot said the Malaysian proposal was unacceptable because Malaysia had not informed Thailand before its three TV channels started broadcasting in the area.

If there had been such notification, Thailand would have avoided using the same frequencies, he said.

In accordance with international practice, Mr Rungrot said, Thailand had notified Malaysia at several ASEAN meetings that its channels 5, 8, and 9 would be broadcasting in the country's southern region before the actual operation began.

Malaysia had raised no objection at the time, he said.

Malaysia had also claimed that Thailand violated an international convention on the use of TV frequencies, Mr Rungrot said.

Actually, there was no such convention, he said, adding that TV broadcasting was considered a domestic service, not international.

The International Telecommunication Union only advised neighbouring countries to coordinate with each other to avoid the problem of overlapping TV frequencies, Mr Rungrot said.

There were 12 VHF TV channels and Thailand no longer had any channels left, therefore it could not switch to other channels in the South, he said.

But Malaysia could do so because it still had other TV channels available, Mr Rungrot said.

Under the Chatchai Chunhawan administration, Thailand, out of its wish to be a good neighbour, had promised to pay Malaysia some four million baht to help that country switch from channel 8 to channel 11, he said.

During the talks last week, Thailand had also expressed its wish to solve the problem, Mr Rungrot said.

However, the Malaysian side said it was not yet ready to reach any agreement, he said, adding that the next round of talks would be held in Penang in November.

Mr Rungrot said the problem of overlapping frequencies in the Thai-Malaysian border was not serious. Villagers could adjust TV antennas to obtain clear reception.

He added that reducing TV transmission strength could help solve the problem.

Mr Rungrot said he was confident there would be no TV frequency problems in the future when Thailand launches its UHF TV broadcast because Thailand and Malaysia have cooperated well over the new TV frequencies.

The existing problem was caused by the lack of coordination in the past, he said.

Minister Visits Cambodia Seeking Embassy Site

BK1109020391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 91 p 6

[Text] The Phnom Penh government has offered to help Thailand's plan for a mission in Cambodian capital and has called for more cooperation with Thailand after peace is restored, Deputy Foreign Minister Wichian Wathanakhun said yesterday.

Mr Wichian, the first senior government official to visit Phnom Penh officially for more than a decade, yesterday led two C-130 carriers loaded with 10 million baht worth of relief items for flood victims in Cambodia.

Deputy Prime Minister Kong Sam-ol and Deputy Foreign Minister Sek Setha of the Phnom Penh government met Mr Wichian at the airport and thanked Thailand for the friendly gesture on behalf of their Prime Minister, Hun Sen.

Thailand donated rice, clothing, blankets, canned food, fuel and fertilizer.

Foreign Minister Hor Namhong hosted a luncheon for the Thai delegation, after which he led members on a tour of potential sites for the Thai mission in Phnom Penh.

On returning to Bangkok, Mr Wichian said the foreign minister offered a state guesthouse for Thailand to rent as a temporary office for the mission, which Thailand plans to open in November.

Hor Namhong also pledged to smooth the work of the Thai technical team, led by Ambassador-at-large Sorayut Prompot, which is due to arrive in Phnom Penh tomorrow to select a site for the mission.

Mr Wichian said he was also taken to see the premises of the former Thai Embassy in Phnom Penh. The Thai Government is scouring for documents to prove its ownership of the property.

On the peace process, Mr. Wichian said Thailand wants to see the Cambodians make more headway when the SNC meets next month in New York, so a peace agreement can be signed in early November before Prince Sihanouk's home-coming in mid-November.

Mr Wichian expressed optimism for a peace breakthrough, as the Phnom Penh side appeared to be compromising, and said he hopes the SNC will not have to meet for a third time in Thailand. The council met in Phatthaya in June and August.

Mr Wichian said he and Hor Namhong exchanged views on the future political situation in Cambodia.

The Cambodian minister said that after a general election Cambodia wished to strengthen relations, especially economic cooperation and tourism, with Thailand.

Another aid shipment from Thailand is expected to arrive in Phnom Penh next week. The Thai Government extended the aid on the appeal of Prince Sihanouk, president of the Supreme National Council.

The severe floods affecting many provinces in Cambodia have claimed more than 100 lives while 300,000 people have been made homeless and 370,000 acres of crops have been ruined.

Cabinet Decides To Send 50 Troops to Iraq

BK1009120891 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 10 Sep 91

[From the "Report on the 10 Sep Cabinet Meeting"]

[Excerpt] Per the invitation of the United Nations, the Cabinet resolved to send a 50-strong military team to join the UN security force in Iraq. The United Nations will supply the uniforms and pay travel expenses and per diem. The team's assignment will be about six months long in the initial stage. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Reportage on Nguyen Manh Cam's Beijing Visit

Talks With Qian Qichen

BK1009144491 Hanoi VNA in English 1435 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 10—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen, who is also councillor of the State Council, held talks in Beijing this morning.

Present were on the Vietnamese side: Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan, Vietnamese Ambassador to China Dang Nghiem Hoanh, and others, and on the Chinese side: Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin and others.

Minister Nguyen Manh Cam conveyed the best regards and wishes from Vietnamese Party and state leaders to the Chinese Party and state leaders.

Minister Qian Qichen welcomed Minister Nguyen Manh Cam's and his party's visit to China, describing it as an important event in the process of normalization of relations between the two countries. He conveyed friendly greetings and fine wishes from Chinese leaders to the Vietnamese leaders.

The two ministers exchanged views on an early restoration of bilateral ties in the fields of economy, trade, aviation, navigation, post, etc. as well as follow-up measures to accelerate the process of normalization of relations between the two countries. They also compared notes on international and regional issues of common concern.

The two sides welcomed the recent positive developments in the search for an overall political solution to the Cambodia issue as manifest in the recent meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia in Phatthaya, Thailand.

Following the talks, Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and his entourage were feted by Minister Qian Qichen.

The talks and the reception took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and trust.

Views Normalization With Li Peng

BK1109162191 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 11—Chinese Premier Li Peng this afternoon received Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam now on an official visit to China.

Present at the reception on the Vietnamese side were Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister, and Dang Nghiem Hoanh, Vietnamese ambassador to China. On the Chinese side was State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

Nguyen Manh Cam conveyed to the Chinese premier warm greetings from Secretary General of the Communist Party of Vietnam Do Muoi, State Council President Vo Chi Cong and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet. He expressed the sincere feelings of friendship of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Government and people towards the Chinese Government and people. He warmly welcomed the big achievements the Chinese people have recorded in their reforms, open-door policy and socialist construction. He informed the Chinese premier of the results of the meeting between the Chinese and Vietnamese foreign ministers which, he said, was an important step toward complete normalisation of the relations between the two countries.

Chinese Premier Li Peng warmly welcomed the Vietnamese foreign minister's official visit to China. He asked the Vietnamese foreign minister to convey his best wishes to Do Muoi, Vo Van Kiet, Vo Chi Cong and the two advisors to the party Central Committee, Nguyen Van Linh and Pham Van Dong. He expressed his joy at the progress in the improvement of the bilateral relations and his satisfaction at the fine results of the talks between the two foreign ministers and the preparations for the official visit to China by Vietnamese leaders in this year. He warmly welcomed the important progress in the settlement of the Cambodia issue. He said that conditions are ripe for the normalisation of the Sino-Vietnamese relations which will meet the fundamental interests of the two peoples. The relations of good neighbourliness and friendship between the two countries on the principles of peaceful co-existence conforms to the trend towards peace and stability in the region.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

VNA Reports Visit of U.S. Cardinal

BK1109070591 Hanoi VNA in English 0557 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 11—Cardinal Bernard Law, on a visit to Hanoi as archbishop of Boston, praised Vietnam for its efforts to slow the exodus of boat people and urged the United States to lift sanctions against it.

Law, in an interview with REUTER correspondent in Hanoi on Monday, also warned other countries against pushing Hanoi to take "draconian" steps such as accepting forced repatriation or creating holding centres for returned boat people that he said would be like prisons.

"For any nation to expect Vietnam to do more than it's doing in the present situation is totally unreasonable ... I think they (Vietnam) have gone the limit," he told REUTER.

A lifting of the U.S. trade embargo against Vietnam would help end conditions that prompt many people to take to the sea, he said.

Law said Vietnam was doing a lot and should do more to create economic, social and spiritual conditions to make people stay.

The exodus of people seeking a better life was slowing, he said.

Law chairs the migration and refugee services committee of the U.S. Catholic Bishops' Conference and will make a keynote speech at a major conference on refugees in Rome in October.

His six member delegation, which arrived in southern Ho Chi Minh City last Wednesday, was the highest level American church group to visit Hanoi at the government's invitation.

Article Views Cambodian Situation, Resolution

BK1009144991 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Aug 91, p 56

[Article by "The Commentator": "One Step Further on the Route of Conciliation of the Cambodian People"]

[Text] The world has paid particular attention to the rapid changes in finding a comprehensive solution for the Cambodia issue. Meetings of the warring factions and the Cambodia Supreme National Council [SNC] have been held in many places: Jakarta, Phatthaya (Thailand), Beijing, etc. Those meetings have had discussions in depth and solved many important issues such as: the organization of the SNC, its role in Cambodia, SNC headquarters and its working plan in the international arena; the cease-fire and the halt to military aid from foreign countries, the implementation of the UN Security Council framework, and so on.

It is noteworthy that some obstacles which seemed impossible to solve before have now been agreed upon quickly.

Clearly, there have been positive changes on the Cambodia issue, with some aspects having significant meaning:

One, the SNC vehicle has begun moving. The Cambodian sides have actually begun to do their work. This is essential for eliminating obstacles and establishing a good precedent.

Two, all sides have more practical views on the reality and the situation in Cambodia. This is a necessary base to promote the mutual understanding before leading to a consensus.

Three, the agreement to a cease-fire and to a halting of military aid from foreign countries has created an opportunity to stop the war. It is a guarantee for peace and benefit to all Cambodian sides, Cambodian people, and the entire region.

Four, all sides began realizing their responsibility over the fate of the Cambodian people. The SNC has gradually started its activities, representing Cambodia's sovereignty, thus enabling the Cambodian people to make their choice in conformity with the UN Charter, international laws, and the common trend of the epoch.

Looking at the efforts to solve the 12-year conflict in Cambodia, we can see that the reaching of the above-mentioned results is a very important and hard-earned achievement.

For the last 12 years, the sound of gunfire never stopped in Cambodia. Gunfire could not solve anything and it could not change the situation over there at all. Time and reality have matured enough for all Cambodian factions to understand themselves and one another better, for countries in the region and the international community to have a new and more practical view, and for the involved countries to adjust their policy on this issue to a more appropriate one.

Another important factor is that the Cambodian Government, in the past, has always shown its good will and responsibility by presenting a series of constructive, just, and reasonable proposals to solve the Cambodia issue and to restore peace and stability.

All above-mentioned factors have combined in a favorable time and space with the sense of construction and with the flexible yet somewhat more firm stand of Prince Sihanouk. Consequently, the Cambodia issue has had some initial, unexpected results.

The unpredictable nature of the search for a solution to the Cambodia issue offers food for thought:

1. The present world has many changes and complicated problems and there are many ways to solve these problems. One of the ways is to use force and military activity to oppress and "punish," as was done recently in the Gulf by the military powers. Another way is to let the people in the country, the region, mainly decide for themselves, with the important help of the world community.

2. It is difficult to compare the conduct of international affairs with the game of chess. Even if we could compare that now as it used to be, the international chessboard has changed, the formation is not the same, the chess players have different associations and relations, and, in particular, the chessmen are different from before. The chessmen now can move themselves. Therefore, any prearrangement is impractical and does not respect the objective reality.

The Cambodian situation still has more complicated changes. There are some important problems the 12-member SNC cannot solve right away. Behind those problems are the interwoven connection of interests that may lead to the emergence of subtle and deceitful coercion, subornation, and attraction.

For that reason, in the new stage, the struggle of the Cambodian people is not following a straight route as we expected, but it will take place in the new complicated form and in the challenging, difficult situation which requires more unity and alertness from the Cambodia people.

The route to a comprehensive solution for the Cambodia issue has many steps. Along that route, the first step already exists: the step of reconciliation, which holds positive promise for the bright steps which follow.

NHAN DAN on Nonaligned Meeting's Relevance

BK1009071491 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 10 Sep 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 10—NHAN DAN today says that the Vietnamese people are making active contributions to the common struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] by striving to preserve peace and broaden its friendly and cooperative relations with other countries in the region and the world.

In an article on the non-aligned ministerial conference in Accra (Ghana) the paper remarks that the Non-Aligned Movement is witnessing sweeping and momentous changes in the world situation with deep-reaching implications, and it has to cope with new issues and more complicated challenges.

The paper welcomes the nomination of Indonesia as the movement chairman as from 1992 as "a happy event for the Southeast Asian countries, and an encouragement to the people in the region in their efforts to build a peaceful, stable friendly and cooperative Southeast Asia".

"The implementation of the Non-aligned Movement's fundamental objectives is a protracted and complicated proces, but the unanimity reached at the Accra conference on a wide range of issues has helped strengthen the movement's unity and take it forward, thus creating the necessary premise for the summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1992," the paper concludes.

Hostile 'Plots' Using Intellectuals Assailed

BK1009075391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Undated article from QUAN DOI NHAN DAN by Bui Quang: "Reactionary Forces' Plots and Acts of Sabotage Against Our Country's Intellectuals"]

[Text] Our country has a contingent of numerous intellectuals trained at home and abroad over the past few decades. They are first of all professors, holders of doctorate and masters degrees, who have matured through the two resistance struggles against France and the United States. They are now the leaders representing our country's circles of scientific and technical cadres. Through the various appointments of cadres to scientific positions, some 2,000 persons have been conferred the titles of level I and II professors. Thousands of intellectuals are now holding doctorate and masters degrees. The number of college educated cadres has reached hundreds of thousands, excluding hundreds of thousands of students in various colleges at home and abroad.

Intellectuals of the former Saigon region are now also included in today's force of socialist intellectuals in our country. Our party and state have adopted correct policies to accept 12,000 persons with college education and 1,000 or more of higher than college level, creating conditions for these intellectuals to continually use their talents in postwar national construction.

Our contingent of numerous intellectuals has become a powerful force that plays an especially important role in deciding the success of socialist construction. They are working industriously in nearly 100 colleges and higher education schools, and 250 research institutes and scientific agencies countrywide. Many professors with doctorates and masters degrees have sponsored and participated in researching thousands of scientific issues of various domains, including hundreds of subjects pertaining to the state-level target projects. They have made great contributions to the implementation of two strategic tasks of our country in the new revolutionary stage. Many of them have become leading cadres of various sectors at various echelons or have assumed key roles in the scientific and technical fields.

Faced with the requirements of renovation, many scientists have participated directly in economic and state management. Aside from the classes of their fathers and brothers who have succeeded on the scientific path, many of our students have participated in international contests for math and physics and won high prizes, bringing about honor and pride for the nation.

In conducting propaganda and acts of sabotage against us, hostile forces always consider the socialist intellectuals one of their primary targets to focus their attractive effort. They aim to weaken the force of intellectuals and reduce the effectiveness of their contributions to socialist construction in our country.

First of all, the overseas centers for undermining ideology have continuously aimed their reactionary and negative doctrines, arguments, and thoughts at intellectuals, hoping to erode their revolutionary stand, viewpoint, and will. Taking advantage of the opportunity when our party and state have expanded cooperative relations with foreign countries, they have sought ways to infiltrate their reactionary culture and propagate the Western lifestyle among the intellectuals. The enemies have left no stone unturned to conquer, attract, and buy off our scientists, such as offering money, gifts, financial aid, and scholarships for the training of scientific cadres or for some research projects; paying high royalties for those writings that they intend to use in their dark schemes; personally inviting our scientists abroad in order to win them over easily; and instigating our intellectuals to flee or stay abroad. Hostile forces have plotted to cause a brain drain in order to cause difficulties for socialist construction while undermining the confidence of our intellectuals in the socialist regime, thus turning some people who have vacillated politically into on-the-spot anti-regime forces and points of connection between hostile forces inside and outside the country so that they can operate against us indefinitely.

The enemies have further fabricated and deepened discord and contradictions among our intellectuals to cause division, segregation, and confrontation between individuals and groups of intellectuals, between intellectuals and the party and state, and on this basis to pull them out of their research tasks and reduce and erode the effectiveness of their scientific thinking.

As regards those well-known scientists, they have sought ways to buy off and attract these persons to cooperate with them, steal their scientific projects, and even jeopardize their health and kill them if they cannot achieve their goals. Facts have shown that the enemies have employed and are most definitely employing the Vietnamese reactionaries in exile to carry out the abovementioned plots and acts against quite a number of our intellectuals. From abroad, they have sent through different channels many reactionary documents to ideologically influence our people, especially throughout the period when our party was preparing and conducting its seventh congress. They raced against time to employ intellectuals among the overseas Vietnamese community who hold hostile thoughts against socialism in order to heighten the results of their propaganda and ideologically influence our intellectuals at home.

They hoped that some segments of intellectuals would be infected by the noxious thoughts of the reactionary bourgeois who want to separate specialties from politics. Then, they would operate and provide support from outside to create a counterpoise to our party and state right in the heart of the socialist regime in Vietnam. In sending reactionary documents to our scientists, they have been dangerously scheming that if they failed in making some ideological effect, they would at least neutralize public opinion and stir up doubt among the general public in our society.

However, hostile forces have failed in this scheme. The Seventh Party Congress concluded successfully. It should be said that the success was due to the considerable contributions of socialist intellectuals. In recent years, along with their propaganda activities to make an ideological impact on our country through their press, radios, and reactionary documents, they have dispatched correspondents into our country to directly meet with and attract our intellectuals. Hostile forces have further sought ways to invite our scientists abroad. They thought that once alone in foreign countries and amazed by the luxurious lifestyle of the Western paradise, our intellectuals would be beaten easily.

Of course, we do not say that all financial aid programs are enemy traps and all our cadres on temporary duty in capitalist countries would fall into the enemy traps. Facts have shown that the enemies are actively taking advantage of this path to attack, attract, and buy off our intellectuals. This means that we should remain vigilant in order to frustrate the plots of hostile forces and not to let our honor and dignity be sold cheaply in exchange for some ordinary material profits. Particularly, we should not let them use our intellectuals in propaganda activities to oppose and attack our country.

Regrettably, while an absolute majority of intellectuals are arduously pursuing their scientific careers and wish to contribute their talents and energy to the country's renovation process, there still have been some strange individuals whose voices compel us to worry and regret the heavy amount of scientific work these individuals have contributed to the nation. Although these individuals do not directly oppose our country nor do they lend a hand for the enemies' propaganda agencies to conduct ideological sabotage against the revolution of our nation, they are still easy prey for enemy exploitation. The lost, discordant voices of these individuals should not have existed, because they do not benefit the country in any way but they jeopardize their honor and the people's love for them.

Implementing the policy of expanding the relations of economic, cultural and technological cooperation with foreign countries, in times ahead, many of our intellectual representatives will certainly go abroad to study, work, and attend various scientific seminars and conferences. The needs to exchange views and cooperate and to acquire advanced technological achievements of the world, including those of developed capitalist countries, are totally correct and necessary.

Faced with very new changes in the country and the increased activities of hostile forces to oppose and attack Vietnam's revolution as well as with the newly emerging difficulties and problems in our social life, we have the responsibility to protect scientists and the secrets of valuable scientific projects of the country. This is a particularly important task of functional agencies and of scientists themselves.

The contingent of intellectuals who have been trained and have become mature in the socialist revolution, are valuable assets of our party and people. We already have some talented scientists who have enjoyed some influence at home and in the world. The activities of the intellectuals and scientific cadres are related to nearly all political, economic, cultural, and social domains. Our intelligentsia is step by step becoming a force that plays the vital role in the course of national development.

Meanwhile, the immediate and long-term plots of hostile forces are to undermine the contingent of socialist intellectuals and to attract and employ scientists to oppose and attack the revolution in our country. As a result, it is of prime importance to protect intellectuals which is both an urgent and long-term task.

Pham The Duyet Attends Hanoi Party Congress

BK1009141791 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] On 6 September, Hanoi's Gia Lam District held its second round 16th party organization congress. Attending the congress were Comrade Pham The Duyet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; representatives of sectors of the capital; and 248 delegates from 129 basic party organizations of the district.

The congress proceeded in the spirit of renovation, democracy, discipline, and unity as stipulated by the recent Seventh CPV Congress. The district party organization executive committee's report asserted improvement in the socioeconomic situation and achievements in the agricultural, industrial, and handicraft production; in the economic, cultural, education, public health, security, and national defense domains; and in the party building task, thus symbolizing the nature of openness and broadening of democracy.

Many delegates discussed pressing issues of each establishment, contributed ideas to tasks of the district, and asserted achievements in the renovation undertaking. Delegates from agricultural production units affirmed the necessity of maintaining the district agricultural cooperative work scale. They asserted that by implementing resolution no. 10 on a contractual system, the people's livelihood has been improved. In 1990, households with a higher standard of living increased by 54 percent while only five percent still lived in difficult conditions.

Comrade Pham The Duyet highly appraised achievements scored by Gia Lam District. He expressed the hope that the district will carefully study its position and potential to combine its strength with that of the capital city so as to maintain and bring into full play the title of a firm and strong district party organization.

After three days of hard work, the congress elected with a majority 33 delegates to the new executive committee of the district party organization.

Pham The Duyet Speaks at Hanoi Rally

BK1109053691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Aug 91

[Report on 31 August Hanoi "solemn" meeting to mark the 46th August Revolution anniversary and National Day, 2 September—with portions recorded]

[Summary] A solemn mass meeting was held at the Vietnamese-Soviet Cultural, Labor, and Friendship Palace in Hanoi on 31 August by the Hanoi municipal party and people's committees and the Fatherland Front Committee to mark the 46th August Revolution anniversary and National Day on 2 September.

Attending the function were comrades Do Muoi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV]

Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Council of State; Phan Van Khai, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham The Duyet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; and Pham Khac Quang, chairman of the Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee. Also attending this meeting were representatives from agencies, sectors, branches, and mass organizations of the central level and in Hanoi, as well as representatives from the Armed Forces and the people of Hanoi.

After an opening speech delivered by Professor Pham Khac Quang, Comrade Pham The Duyet delivered a speech, saying:

[Begin Pham recording] "Esteemed Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; esteemed Comrade Vo Chi Cong, adviser to the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; esteemed Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; dear comrade leaders, distinguished guests, comrades, and friends:

"Forty-six years ago at the Ba Dinh Square on 2 September 1945, great patriot Nguyen Ai Quoc—our esteemed beloved President Ho Chi Minh—on behalf of the provisional revolutionary government and countrymen throughout the nation, made a solemn declaration before the world that Vietnam has the right to enjoy freedom and independence, that in reality Vietnam has attained this, and that the Vietnamese throughout the country are determined to make the utmost spiritual and material efforts and sacrifice their lives and property to firmly defend this freedom and independence. This strong statement made at the emergence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the past still reverberates and will continue to do so. It is the brilliant historic day of our people which ushered in the new era of our fatherland—the era of independence, freedom, and determination to overcome poverty and backwardness to lead our nation to catch up with modern civilization of mankind.

"Realities in the past 46 years have helped us draw on many valuable lessons concerning mobilizing and integrating progressive forces at home and abroad, on seizing the opportunity to rise up, on guiding the movement to mobilize the people's strength, on disseminating the truth that national construction and defense is the people's cause, on consolidating the close relationship between the party and the masses, and on strenthening the people's singlemindedness in overcoming all obstacles in our path. To continue to carry out and develop our nation's tradition of heroism, the Seventh CPV Congress has once again asserted the path charted by the August Revolution and has set forth the lines, objectives, and tasks of our entire party and people to continue to carry out national construction and defense in the new situation; to accelerate the comprehensive renovation undertaking; to build an authentic democratic and disciplined society; to vigorously develop the multicomponent commodity-based economy along the socialist path; and to implement the foreign policy of openness and of befriending all countries in the international community that are struggling for peace, independence, and progress.

"Coming into being following the August Revolution, and protected by the flesh and bone of the people, our state will undoubtedly develop into a perfect, authentic state of the people, by the people, and for the people—a state that maintains a close relationship with the people; strengthens its efficacy in protecting the people's legitimate interests; and opposes bureaucratism, corruption, authoritarianism, irresponsibility, and violation of the citizens' democratic rights. Under any circumstances, the Vietnamese people are determined to defend national independence and sovereignty, protect the revolutionary gains, and persistently build a strong state and firm socialism. The Vietnamese characteristics, spirit, tradition, and will power have been integrated into the strength of our all-people great unity, which our party and Uncle Ho spent much time and energy building and forging." [end recording]

"After summing up and affirming the glorious historic revolution of our people 46 years ago that ushered in a new era for the country—the era of independence and freedom under the party's leadership in which our people successfully carried out national liberation and unification and built a new life—Comrade Pham The Duyet said":

[Begin Pham recording] "Hanoi, the capital, is the heart of the country. With that honor, the people of Hanoi, together with their compatriots throughout the country, have lived in the hectic and gallant days of the August revolution.

"Inheriting and fortifying the tradition of the Eastern Capital of Thang Long [the name of Hanoi during the Hu Dynasty] and the tradition of the August Revolution, the Hanoi people of various generations have courageously overcome numerous ordeals and difficulties in their struggle to build and defend the capital. The party organization and people of the capital are exerting efforts in the struggle to make the capital worthy of being the political, economic, cultural, and scientific and technological center of the country.

"Over the past five years, the people of the capital have enthusiastically carried out the process of renovation initiated and led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, and have recorded many important initial achievements in this process. The political situation in the capital is stable, its national security and defense have firmly been maintained, and its economy is in the process of undergoing positive changes. The subsidy-based system has virtually been abolished and a multicomponent commodity economy is gradually taking shape, thus helping to ensure that the market mechanism is subjected to state management.

"Since economic activities have been carried out more enthusiastically and have yielded practical results, good models have emerged in all economic components, the material and spiritual life of a certain part of the people has been improved, and a number of infrastructural projects have been upgraded or built to better serve production and life. Meanwhile, democracy has further been fostered in society and new changes have been effected in the organizational and operational systems of various administrative echelons and mass organizations." [end recording]

"Next, Comrade Pham The Duyet pointed out the shortcomings and weaknesses that must be overcome by the party organization and people of Hanoi. He also stressed the need to concentrate on solving a number of pressing problems to ensure that Hanoi is worthy of being the country's capital. He said":

[Begin Pham recording] "In all areas, the city still has many shortcomings. The economy is developing slowly. Many economic units are not run effectively. The unemployment rate is still high. The lives of the wage earners, social welfare recepients, and the unemployed are not improving. The cultural, health care, and educational work is declining in many aspects. Social morality is deteriorating. Corruption is still common. Security and social safety are still complicated. The city, party, state, and organization mechanisms are still heavy and ineffective. The working attitude in many government offices is still bureaucratic, uncaring, and unrealistic.

"The city people and party are determined to overcome those shortcomings to quickly apply the sense and content of the Seventh National Party Congress resolutions into life. It is necessary to first solve these pressing problems:

"One, difficulties must be solved to accelerate industrial, small industry, and export production; continue developing agricultural production, especially food production, in the outer suburbs; rearrange the trading and service system; broaden foreign trade; strive to accomplish the 1991 socioeconomic targets; guarantee regular supplies of water, electricity, food, and fuel in order to control inflation on consumption goods; and fulfill material needs and provide jobs for the public.

"Two, the capital must upgrade its cultural, health care, educational, and sports work; overcome difficulties to start the 1991-92 school year successfully; build a civilized social and family lifestyle; and intensify the sanitary movement in the capital.

"Three, the capital must develop democracy in public life. The people must strictly observe the state laws and be determined to strengthen security and social safety. Lawbreakers must be correctly punished and educational work must be carried out to prevent crime. Anti-corruption work must be accelerated, and cases of negativism must be discovered quickly and correctly dealt with. City planning must be improved.

"Together with efforts to solve these pressing problems, we must successfully organize the second-round party congresses at all levels to confirm the duties of party committees and the city people and to further develop the city in the future.

"Developing their tradition, the people of the city are determined to unite with a sense of self-sufficiency to implement the renovation with firm steps so they can successfully implement the socioeconomic targets outlined by the Seventh National Party Congress." [end recording]

The meeting to mark the 46th anniversary of the August Revolution and 2 September National Day concluded in an atmosphere of pride, confidence, and unity.

Symposium on Grass-Root Government Management

BK0909071891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Recently, the State Cadre Organization Department held a symposium on the grass root government management in Thai Nguyen Town of Bac Thai Province.

Comrade Phan Ngoc Tuong; member of the party Central Committee and head of the State Cadre Organization Department chaired the symposium.

Nearly 70 cadres working in personnel and management section of northern provinces attended the symposium. They delivered 31 speeches focussing on the characteristics of management models of grass root government in Vietnam before and at present.

The speeches also clearly analyzed the grass root government's role and function, its situation at the moment, and some urgent issues concerning grass root government.

Many speeches of the delegates analyzed the historical, geographical, scientific, and artistic factors in the work of the grass root government over stages of the history.

The speeches also confirmed the systematic and heritable characteristics of the government management work and tried to find a model of grass root government suitable to the size of area and population of different localities.

Increase in GNP, National Income Reported

BK0909081091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] From 1986 to 1991 gross national product of Vietnam is up by 4.8 percent and national income by 3.6 percent. Food output posted an increase of 3.5 percent. Last year, Vietnam obtained 21 million tonnes of food, up by 3 million tonnes from 1986.

In 1990, seafood production exceeded one million tonnes, and export value reached 205 million U.S. dollars.

In 1990, 2.7 million tonnes of crude oil were pumped. It is estimated that crude oil output this year will reach 3.5 million tonnes.

Export value in 1990 will be almost enough to balance imports and so far, licences have been issued to more than 200 projects of foreign investment totalling 1.7 billion U.S. dollars in capital.

Expert Cited on Favorable Investment Conditions

BK0909151191 Hanoi VNA in English 1438 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 9—Recent developments in the Soviet Union "did not have any impact on the investment atmosphere in Indochinese countries, particularly Vietnam, and the mood of foreign investors remains positive," a Hong Kong-based consultant specializing in Indochinese investments is quoted by the Thai newspaper THE NATION on August 30 as saying.

Laurence J. Brahm of Johnson Stokes and Master said that economic reforms in Vietnam and Laos are "irreversible" and that the countries are heading towards a market economic system although there remain obstacles to the painstaking process.

He listed the U.S. embargo against Vietnam as the biggest stumbling block for economic reconstruction of the country...

Citing recent developments in U.S.-Vietnamese relations, Brahm is optimistic that Washington will lift the longstanding embargo against Vietnam in the near future. He said it is possible that the trade sanctions will be removed over the next six months.

Illegal Shipments of Metals During Aug Noted

BK0609065991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 91

[Text] The central market management committee reported that during August the illegal shipment of copper and other nonferrous metals to the northern border for trade tended to increase.

Smugglers used both sea and road transport facilities to move their cargo. In Ha Bac Province alone, the market management forces checked 142 trucks and nearly all these trucks illegally carried copper and nonferrous metals. In Hanoi and Lang Son Province, more trucks illegally transporting nonferrous metals have been detected every day.

Border defense and custom forces checked boats and ships, and they at times discovered ships carrying hundreds of tonnes of iron and nonferrous metals for illegal trade.

According to incomplete statistics, during August the market management forces intercepted and impounded 137 tonnes of copper, nickel and iron shipped to the northern border for illicit trade.

Australia

Visa Policy for Taiwanese To Be Reviewed

BK0309161291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 3 Sep 91

[Text] Canberra, Sept 3 (AFP)—The controversial visa stamp placed in the passports of Taiwan nationals visiting Australia will be reviewed, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Tuesday.

Evans denied reports the visa would affect an agreement signed between Australia and Taiwan in March this year for Australia-Asia Airlines, a Qantas subsidiary, to start flying between Sydney and Taipei this month.

He told the Senate he was aware of reports that Taiwan was threatening to delay the agreement to protest against what has been seen as a discriminatory visa stamp.

The stamp reads: "The Australian Government does not accord the holder of this visa any official or any other status as a representative of a regime not recognised by the Australian Government."

Australia broke off diplomatic relations with Taipei and recognized Beijing in 1972, and Evans said Australia's one-China policy remained firm.

He said he received an assurance from Taiwan they were not insisting on a linkage between the "relatively small" matter of a visa disclaimer stamp and the "very significant issue of mutually beneficial air services."

"I have been informed this morning that the Taiwan side is keen to see air links commence and that the necessary procedures are underway to enable air links to commence within the next month or so," he said.

As for the visa disclaimer, he said its purpose was to make clear that the issue of a visa, and the subsequent insertion into a Taiwan passport, did not in any way imply Australia's recognition of the Republic of China.

"Given that Australia's one-China policy is so well now understood on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, I have asked officials to report to me on whether such a disclaimer is necessary any longer," he said.

"I hope to have their report within the next few weeks and I will make my decision at that time," Evans said.

Annex to Airline Agreement With Taiwan Signed

BK0509060691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0541 GMT 5 Sep 91

[Text] Canberra, Sept 5 (AFP)—One of the last barriers to direct air links between Australia and Taiwan has been removed, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Thursday.

Evans told the Senate that the technical annex to the airline services agreement had been signed last night in Taipei.

This would enable airlines from both sides to lodge applications for operating approval, the last stage in the process of setting up air links, he said.

An agreement was signed between Australia and Taiwan in March this year for Australia Asia airlines, a Qantas subsidiary, to start flying between Sydney and Taipei this month with two Taiwanese airlines operating from Taipei.

Negotiations on the air links have been conducted on a commercial rather than government-to-government basis because of the diplomatic issues caused by Canberra's non-recognition of Taiwan and its diplomatic allegiance to China.

A few days ago it appeared that a controversial visa stamp placed in the passports of Taiwanese nationals visiting Australia could have affected the start of the flights.

The stamp reads: "The Australian Government does not accord the holder of this visa any official or any other status as a representative of a regime not recognised by the Australian Government."

Evans said on Tuesday that he was aware of reports that Taiwan was threatening to delay the agreement to protest against the stamp, and said the government was reviewing the need for the stamp.

The stamp's purpose was to make it clear the issuance of a visa did not imply recognition by Australia of Taiwan, he said.

Evans said Thursday that Taiwan had not insisted that the visa disclaimer be dropped as a condition for the commencement of direct air services.

Evans Says Relations With Malaysia Improving

BK0409093291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0849 GMT 4 Sep 91

[Text] Canberra, Sept 4 (AFP)—Australia's relations with Malaysia are over the strains of the last three years, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Wednesday.

"We've got over the period of difficulty," Evans told a Senate committee examining foreign affairs spending. "You just have to make an assessment as things unfold (and) we've done our best to overcome the difficulties."

Relations soured after Australia criticized Malaysia's human rights record. Malaysian officials also took offense to an Australian television series, "Embassy," which they claimed ridiculed Malaysia.

Evans said the problems had not arisen from a formal Malaysian Government directive to "put on ice" trade relations, saying "it was more a matter of officials down the line being cautious."

"(The thawing of relations) will obviously take some little time to filter down to all levels," Evans said.

'Up to 1,300 Troops' To Be Sent to Cambodia

BK1109102691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Canberra, Sept 11 (AFP)—Australia is to send up to 1,300 troops to Cambodia as part of a United Nations peacekeeping force as soon as the country's warring factions agree to a peace plan, Defence Minister Robert Ray said Wednesday.

Ray told a government estimates committee examining defence expenditures the troops would probably provide logistics support (transport, communications, supply) for the rest of the UN force.

Army Major-General John Sanderson, who is tipped here to lead the entire United Nations force, told reporters the government was still to decide exactly how many troops would be sent.

A final decision was not expected until after a peace treaty was signed, and the UN began setting up its force.

The Cabinet was expected to discuss the various options within the next month, Sanderson said.

Ray said the commitment would be "substantial."

Prime Minister Bob Hawke has repeatedly promised that Australia would join the UN force.

Unions To Push for 'Interventionist' Policies

BK0909071691 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] The biannual congress of the Australian Council of Trade Unions [ACTU] has opened in Melbourne attended by chief executives and 900 delegates from unions around the country. The meeting is to set policy for the next two years and Australia's high unemployment level is a key part of the agenda.

The unions are expected to put pressure on the government to adopt interventionist economic policies to reduce the problem.

In his opening speech, the ACTU President Martin Ferguson says unions are determined to continue their partnership with the federal Labor Government. However, he said the main factors which have produced low inflation for the government were wage restraint by the unions and an unacceptable level of unemployment.

The union delegates will also be discussing the ongoing changes to union structures caused by the current [words indistinct] amalgamations and immigration in relationship to unemployment.

Fiji

Formation of Regional Free Trade Group Urged

BK0609074291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 91

[Text] A senior member of the Fiji Government has called for the establishment of a regional free trade group linking Fiji, Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea.

The call was made by Fiji's Minister for Trade and Commerce Berenado Vunibobo, who said that the group could eventually include other Pacific island nations.

Addressing a conference of business councils from Fiji and Australia, Mr. Vunibobo said such a trade bloc offered a way of developing trade ties between the two countries. He said geographical proximity meant that Fiji and Australia were likely to look to one another rather than countries outside the region to form a free trade zone.

The minister said examples of a global trend toward regional free trade groups included an agreement between the United States and Canada, and moves to make the European Community a free trade zone next year.

Ethnic Indians Form New Party for Elections

BK0809062291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] In Fiji, a new political party for ethnic Indians has been formally launched to contest the next general election under the country's new Constitution. The Fiji Indian Congress Party has elected as its president, a Suva businessman, (Ishwari Vajpayee), a former minister in the Alliance Government which lost power in the 1987 elections.

In a statement Mr. (Vajpayee) referred to the racially based Constitution which is designed to ensure the political supremacy of Fijians. He said no constitution was perfect but changes could eventually be made to cater to the interests of all communities in Fiji. Mr. Vajpayee said moves by some sections of the community to boycott the general election would achieve nothing for Indians in Fiji.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Suva says that among those at the launch of the new party was the minister for Indian affairs in the interim government, Mrs. Irene Jaya Narayan.

Protests Expected If Rabuka Visits New Zealand

BK0809143091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1426 GMT 8 Sep 91

[Text] Suva, Sept 8, (AFP)—Fiji coup leader and former army commander, Major-general Sitiveni Rabuka, will face protests and demonstrations if he decides to visit New Zealand next month, a pro-democracy group said Sunday.

The Coalition for Democracy in Fiji (CDF) group in New Zealand said in a statement that "a wide range of groups met at the weekend to plan a major campaign aimed at stopping Rabuka's visit."

The PACIFIC ISLANDS NEWS ASSOCIATION (PINA) last week invited Rabuka, now co-deputy prime minister and home minister, to be guest speaker at PINA's annual convention in Auckland.

PINA said last week that Rabuka had accepted the invitation.

CDF Chairperson, Adi Asenaca Uluiviti, said it was inappropriate for "the man who had killed democracy in our country to be welcomed here (New Zealand)."

"Rabuka may carry an olive branch on this visit but for many in Fiji he will be remembered for his violent methods," Adi Asenaca said.

Adi Asenaca said the CDF would also be seeking meetings with the New Zealand Government, the Fiji consul-general in New Zealand and others involved in the planned visit.

New Zealand Foreign Minister Don McKinnon told reporters last week that he would be willing to see Rabuka if he did visit.

Rabuka's proposed visit has caused an uproar among the New Zealand journalists organisation who have described PINA's decision to invite him as a display of "abysmal judgement."

But Fiji's two dailies, the FIJI TIMES and the DAILY POST, have defended the PINA move as "an act of courage".

New Zealand

Minister Seeks Investment During World Trip

BK0909063591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0607 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Wellington, Sept 9 (AFP)—Finance Minister Ruth Richardson was leaving New Zealand Monday on a world trip seeking overseas investment.

She will visit London, Amsterdam, Geneva, Zurich, Frankfurt, Boston, New York, and Chicago in the next two weeks.

She told a press conference Monday she wanted to talk to investors about the government's policies and "persuade investors to take a stake in the New Zealand economy".

International opinion was critical to New Zealand, she said.

"It became very clear to me early on that you can't be a successful finance minister in New Zealand unless you take a global perspective. Finance these days is about international assessments and international perceptions," she said.

Two Former MP's Revive Liberal Party

BK1109075491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0750 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Wellington, Sept 11 (AFP)—Two former ruling National Party members of Parliament [MP's] Wednesday launched the New Zealand Liberal Party, saying economic growth and "true democracy" were its aims.

Hamish MacIntyre and Gilbert Myles quit the government last month in protest over its monetarist economic policies.

MacIntyre said the two MPs were happy to be offering New Zealand "a middle-of-the road economic policy party", adding, "I'm not saying we're going to win the next election but I think we're going to dent both major parties."

Parliament's 97 seats are now held by National 65, Labour 29, Liberal two and New Labour one.

New Zealand's original Liberal Party was among the most innovative and creative political parties in the country's history. It assumed power in 1891 under Richard Seddon and held office for 20 years.

The party was wound up in 1927 and New Zealand political history is littered with subsequent attempts to revive it.

Minister: Electricity System To Be Privatized

BK0909050891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0449 GMT 9 Sep 91

[Text] Wellington, Sept 9 (AFP)—New Zealand's retail electricity system is to be privatised in a multi-billion dollar plan which every adult will be given shares, Energy Minister John Luxton announced Monday.

A total of 52 local supply authorities retail electricity produced and distributed by the state-owned electricity corporation.

The weekly EXAMINER newspaper reported recently the retail assets could be worth as much as six billion New Zealand dollars (3.4 billion U.S.).

The retailers, mostly community owned boards or departments of regional councils, are to be turned into corporations under the Luxton plan. They will then have to divest their shares to consumers within five year. Consumers of electricity, who were the owners of the retailers, would have the shares free of charge, he said.

Estimates have variously put the worth of the shares as between 1,400 and 3,000 dollars (812 and 1,741 U.S.) per adult. Luxton said any single owner would be prohibited from holding more than 10 percent of a corporation's shares.

While domestic consumers may face price rises after restructuring, commercial users should be better off, he said.

Papua New Guinea

'Hard-Core' Rebel Leader Shot to Death

BK1109060291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0523 GMT 11 Sep 91

[Text] Port Moresby, Sept 11 (AFP)—The leader of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army's Buka command, Linus Kabutoa, has been shot dead, the National Broadcasting Commission (NBC) reported Wednesday.

NBC, quoting Buka government administrator Sam Tulo, said the hard-core rebel was shot dead in a shootout with Papua New Guinea security forces Wednesday morning.

Several rebel members were wounded in the clash, he said.

Tulo told the NBC that Kabutoa and a group of rebels were at a small church at Tatere village on Buka when confronted by security forces.

Kabutoa would be the first leading rebel leader to be killed in the three-year-old seccessionist crisis on Bougainville island.

There was no immediate confirmation from government officials in Port Moresby.